FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 27, 1846. [NO. 1495.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a general assortment of LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, warranted genuine, crop of 1845. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY.

Jan'y 19. 94-3w

Bargains! Bargains!

THE Subscribers having determined to bring their business to a close by the first of April, do now offer their entire Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

At reduced prices, for Cash or exchange for Produce. The Groceries consist in part of

5 hhds. Sugar, 25 bags Rio Coffee, 10 tons Iron, 25 bbls. Whiskey, 200 Sacks Salt,

Together with many other articles which it is needless to mention. Call and see for yourselves.

COOK & HODGES.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

On Consignment.

23 HHDS. prime new crop Porto Rico MOLASSES. Retailers will find it to their advantage to call and examine this lot of Molasses, as it is a very superior article.

Also, 100 casks LIME.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Jan'y 20. 94-3w

Election of Constables.

AN Election for two Constables in the Militia District including the Town of Fayetteville, will be held at the Court House on Saturday the 7th day of February next. Polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, and remain open until sun-down. The law provides that one of the said Constables shall be a resident of the Town, and the other of that part of the District beyond the corporate limits of the Town. Six months' residence entitles a person to vote in said Election. Persons living in Town can only vote for the Candidate residing in Town, and those beyond the corporate limits, only for the Candidate residing in the District out of Town.

WILLIAM L. CALLAIS,
JOSEPH S. DUNN,
Judges appointed to hold said Election.

Jan'y 19, 1846. 94tE

NOTICE.

WE are requested to announce JOHN J. PHILLIPS as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Fayetteville District,—to be voted for by the voters within the corporate bounds of said Town.

Jan'y 19, 1846. 94tE

To the Voters of Fayetteville District.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces himself as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Fayetteville District, beyond the Town limits, at the Election to take place on Saturday the 7th day of February.

WM. MITCHELL.

Jan'y 19. 94tE

County Creditors.

PERSONS having claims against the County of Cumberland, are requested to list them with John McLaurin, Clerk of the Committee of Finance, at his Office, on or before the 2d of February next.

And all persons, receivers of public moneys, for the County aforesaid, *are hereby notified* to attend at the time above specified, at the Court House in Fayetteville, to have their Accounts audited, as required by Act of Assembly.

THOS. N. CAMERON,
GURDON DEMING,
DANIEL McDIARMID,
Committee of Finance.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 19, 1846. 94-2w

To Capitalists.

A COMPANY is now being made up for a Factory in the upper end of this County, on the Cape Fear River, at the Buckhorn Falls. A fall can be had of 18 feet; a race is partly cut, which was once used for a Flouring Mill. For information, apply at the Carolinian Office.

Jan 17, 1846. 94-6w

FROM THE NORRIDGEWOCK (ME.) JOURNAL.

We publish the following, as among the many evidences which we are constantly receiving of the increasing popularity of DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. We have no interest in "puffing" it—any further than we have a desire to promote the health and happiness of our fellow-creatures, who are wasting away with those complaints, for which this medicine is an absolute remedy. And in calling the attention of the public to it, we feel that we are in the faithful discharge of our duty:

NEW PORTLAND, Nov. 1, 1842.

MR. PRATT—Sir: I wish you to send me 3 bottles of Jayne's Expectorant, and in this connection I would say, that I deem it an invaluable medicine, and an article that no family should be without for a single day. I have used it for two years in my family, and have always found it a quick and efficient remedy for tightness of the lungs, produced by long protracted colds, which produce the short hacking cough, the premonitor of Consumption, in which it so frequently terminates in this climate. If properly and seasonably administered, it will effectually break up the most violent colds, and thereby prevent the many violent fevers, so frequently consequent upon them. I would most cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public in all cases of that nature, as invaluable.

JOHN H. WEBSTER.

Cholics and Fretting of Infants.

Every mother should have Jayne's Carminative. It is the very thing they need for their children, as it immediately cures the cholic, and allays all irritation of the stomach and bowels.

☞ For sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 19. 94-3w

LOST.

ON Saturday before Christmas last, the Subscriber lost a Note on John S. and Edmund B. Richardson, for the amount of $42 10, made about the 8th of April, 1845, payable three months after date. In it was rolled up $12, a $3 bill, a $4 bill, and a $5 bill, on the Cape Fear Bank. It was stuffed in my waistcoat pocket, and must have dropped out. I was in a small crowd on that day, and some person must have picked it up. All persons are notified not to trade for or buy the said Note, as it is gone out of my possession, and I have received no value for the same. Any person finding and delivering said Note and money to me, will be generously rewarded.

DAVID T. MELVIN.

Jan'y 12, 1846. 93tf

☞ The Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his House and Lot, which he owns on Hay Mount. It is one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of Fayetteville—sufficiently near the town for business men, and far enough removed from the town to be beyond the influence of any miasma that may arise from the low grounds; forming, therefore, a good station for both Summer and Winter. Very few places have as many conveniences for the accommodation of a family, at the same time affording as much security for health. The dwelling house is commodious, airy, and pleasant, having on the ground floor no less than nine good rooms, and is so constructed that it may be made to accommodate two families without annoyance to each other. The kitchen is one of the largest and best in or about the town. There is a good barn, containing stables, a granary, carriage house, and hay loft. There are also several other valuable out-buildings. There are on the premises a new well, and near by an excellent never-failing spring, both of the best of water. There are two acres of land, divided into suitable enclosures for gardens and other purposes, and with good cultivation, it is productive. The premises will be sold on moderate terms, for less than the cost of the buildings; and as they are nearly new and in good order, an excellent bargain may be had, and the terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

S. COLTON.

Jan'y 20, 1846. 94tf

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Rev. Simeon Colton, long and favorably known to the public as Principal of "Hay Mount High School," will cease to act in that capacity after the expiration of the present Session. In March next the Subscriber will open a School to remedy, in some degree, the inconvenience thereby created. He confidently solicits the support of the public generally, and especially of the citizens of the town. The instruction shall be as thorough as his ability and a faithful discharge of duty can make it. Particular attention will be given to the Mathematical department, as best calculated to discipline the mind and store it with valuable practical information.

Terms of Tuition made known upon application.

JESSE P. SMITH.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 19, 1846. 94tf

LIME.

300 CASKS of Fresh THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

MOLASSES.

52 HHDS. MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

Irish Potatoes and Onions.

18 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, 10 ditto Northern ONIONS, for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan'y 19. 94tf

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, 10 bbls. Tanners' OIL.

For sale by H. BRANSON.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

☞ The Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he will be prepared to make Contracts for Building through the Spring and Summer, and will render Estimates for the same when called on.

N. RADCLIFFE.

Jan'y 21, 1846. 94-5w

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust: experience and observation are the kind of com by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1845.

Edward Kearsey *vs.* Milley Kearsey.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Subpœna and alias Subpœna have been returned "not found," and proclamation having been made, at the door of the Court House, to appear and answer as commanded in said Subpœna, and the said Milley Kearsey having failed to appear: It is Ordered, that publication be made for threee months in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

20] A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

JOSEPH BROOKSBANK
HAS JUST RECEIVED AT
LIBERTY POINT HOUSE,
DIRECT FROM CHARLESTON,

100 BOXES & half boxes SARDINES, 10,000 "La Norma" and "Canones" CIGARS,
20 bbls. Albany Cream ALE.
Best French BRANDY, "Paul Castillon,"
Holland Gin, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum,
Rye Whiskey, Old Nash Brandy,
Champagne Brandy,
Scotch and Irish Whiskey,
Old Sherry, Port and Madeira WINES,
Champagne, in qts. and pts. best brands,
London Porter, qts. and pts.
Lemons, &c., which he will sell low for CASH.

☞ Fresh Norfolk Oysters received daily, as usual.

Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3w

FOR SALE.

40 CASKS Fresh Thomastown LIME. 10 x 12 and 8 x 10 Window GLASS, And a general assortment of Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 7, 1846. 93-tf

Sale of Negroes.

THE subscriber having been appointed at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, a Commissioner to sell certain slaves belonging to the estate of John McArn, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will expose to public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 31st of the present month, two negro women and a negro boy. Bonds with approved securities will be required, and a credit of six months will be given to purchasers.

D. B. McARN.

Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3t.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber by John Marsh, will be offered for sale, on FRIDAY the 30th inst., about 12 miles South of Fayetteville,

200 Acres of LAND,

Including a comfortable Dwelling and Plantation, the late residence of said Marsh. The Land is well timbered, particularly for Turpentine, and within a convenient distance of Cape Fear River. Terms at Sale.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Trustee.

Jan'y 10, 1846. 93ts

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

THIS Road, having become the property of the State of North Carolina, notice is hereby given that it is in successful operation, and the transportation of Passengers and Freights will be continued at the same rates as heretofore. Every attention will be paid to insure expedition and comfort to the Traveller.

WESLEY HOLLISTER, President.

Raleigh, Jan. 8th, 1846. 93-3t.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE
PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY,

HAVING obtained the services of Mr. LEWIS CORMICK, of Danville, Virginia, as a Teacher, take this method of announcing to the public, that the exercises of this School will commence on the 16th of February. The Session to continue five months.

The Trustees deem it proper to state, that the continued good health of the surrounding country, the cheapness of provisions, and Board in the most respectable families at very moderate prices, have induced them to make some exertion in obtaining the services in the Academy of a very competent man.—From the evidences furnished by Mr. Cormick, of character and qualifications in every respect to take charge of an Academy, they feel no hesitation in stating that the general discipline and attention to youth committed to the charge of this gentleman, will be most satisfactory. His charges will be as follows:

Primary English Branches, per Session,	$12 50
Higher Branches,	15 00
Ancient Languages and Mathematics,	20 00
French, additional Charge,	5 00
Contingent expenses	50

By order of the Board.

M. Q. WADDELL, Secretary.

Jan. 1, 1846. 93-4t.

GREENSBOROUGH
Female College.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15th, 1846.

Faculty:

Rev. SOLOMON LEA, A. M., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

Rev. BENNET T. BLAKE, Chaplain, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Miss PHEBE JUDSON, Assistant Governess, and Preceptress of Natural Science.

Mrs. SOPHIA LEA, Preceptress of Modern Languages and Principal of the Music Department.

———, Assistant Teacher of Music.

Mrs. S. BLAKE, Governess.

The Expenses for Board, including washing, fuel, candles, &c., and Tuition for full Collegiate course, with Music, French, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, for a session of 5 months, will not exceed $100.

Board and Tuition for full Collegiate course without Music, &c. for a session of 5 months, $70.

Board and Tuition per session in Preparatory School, from $62 to $65.

Text Books and Stationary will be furnished at the College as may be required.

The Trustees having made arrangements for commencing the exercises of this Institution entirely to their own satisfaction, deem this notice sufficient to inspire public confidence. The domestic economy of the Institution will be such as to ensure comfort and safety, and exert a healthful influence, as well physical as moral.

The Pupils will be required to board in the College, except those whose parents or guardians reside in the village or its immediate vicinity.

Board and Tuition for the session in advance.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

S. S. BRYANT, Sec'ry.

N. B. Preparation will be made for the accommodation of 60 pupils at the opening of the session. Application for admission or further information before the 15th of April, may be made by letter or otherwise to Rev. Solomon Lea, A. M. Leasburg, N. C., Rev. Bennett T. Blake, Raleigh, or Rev. S. S. Bryant, Secretary of the Board, Greensborough.

Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3w-tlamt1My

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his plantation known as Porter's Neck, on the South side of the North West river, in Bladen county, 30 miles above Wilmington. It contains about 640 acres of excellent land. There is enough of the upland cleared, to produce 700 bushels of corn, a year. The upland contains pines enough for one task of Turpentine boxes, and there is a large body of fine uncleared land. None of the low ground is cleared, but the soil is as fertile as any on the river, and from its position, it is well adapted for a farm, being out of the reach of ordinary freshets. The low ground is well stocked with the different varieties of Oak and Cypress, and the luxuriant growth of Cane affords abundant pasturage. The Dwelling House is new and comfortable, and there are the usual out buildings, attached to the premises.

For Terms, apply to the subscriber at his residence, or by mail, to Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county.

W. S. ANDRES.

December 30, 1845. 92-6w

Sale of NEGROES.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of this month, 14 likely NEGROES, levied on as the property of James D. Bridgers, to satisfy Executions in my hands for collection. Terms Cash.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Sh'ff.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 93-3w

Lost or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, a small POCKET BOOK, in which there was a Note against John McArn, dec'd, in favor of A. W. McBryde, dec'd, for $450, dated Feb'y 23, and due 4th of March, 1843, with credits to the amount of $43 39. One Note of $619 91 against John McArn, dec'd, and in favor of the Subscriber, (D. McBryde,) credited with $31 49, Dec'r 10, 1844. One ditto against the same, for $30, in favor of the same, due Jan'y 11, 1845; and one ditto of $10, due Feb'y 13, 1845. There was also in the Pocket Book a seven dollar bill and some change, and other papers not recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will return the Pocket Book with its contents, to myself, or to A. W. McNair, Postmaster at Laurel Hill. All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above Notes, and the Administrator of John McArn, dec'd, from paying the same to any person than myself. A farther reward will be given of $20 for any information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the thief.

DANIEL McBRYDE.

Laurel Hill, Jan'y 5, 1846. 93-3w

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has recently REMOVED to the South side of Hay street, nearly opposite Briggs's Hotel, where he intends continuing the

Boot and Shoe Making Business

In all its branches. Having in his employment several first rate workmen, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit, as well as to receive, a liberal share of public patronage.

D. G. HUMPHREY.

Jan'y 7, 1846. 93-3m

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.

RHEUMATISM.—The Proprietor has not prescribed this preparation in a great many cases of Rheumatism, but in every case where it was used until the system became affected by the medicine, the disease was removed.

GOUT.—A number of cases of Gout have been cured by this Preparation. In one of these cases the man had been afflicted with it so severely for thirteen years, as to entirely disable him from business, and for five months immediately previous to his taking the alterative he had been confined to his room; but before he had finished the third bottle, he was enabled to walk about the streets, and soon after returned to his business, from which he had been excluded by his afflictions.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the powers of digestion, excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which waterous or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced. It imparts tone and vitality to the whole system, removing sick and morbid headaches, giddiness, wandering mania, and nervous affections.

In fact, in every case where the medicine has been taken for some time, no matter for what purpose, the general health of the patient has always been improved by it.

In conclusion, the Proprietor would say that some of the most astonishing cases of Skin Diseases, Cancer, Bronchocele, and Scrofula, have been cured by this medicine, that have ever been recorded; but want of room in this sheet precludes their publication at this time.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

January 13, 1846. 93-3w

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

20 DOZEN Castor and Sweet OIL, best quality, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

ODD FELLOWS'
Female School.

THIS Institution is now opened under the superintendance of Mrs. Julia M. Billups, a Lady favorably known to the public for her attainments and qualifications as a Teacher and disciplinarian. The plan adopted by this Institution is such as has received the approbation of the best Scholars in Europe, and so far as it is known in this Country, has been entirely successful.

The price of Tuition is $3 per quarter, and 25 cents additional for contingencies—payable in advance. All the Books used in the School are furnished free of charge.

Application for admission must be made to Jas. G. Cook.

A. A. T. SMITH,
JOHN McRAE,
WARREN WINSLOW,
J. M. STEDMAN,
J. G. COOK,
Committee.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1846. 92-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber by Book Account, where no special contract as to time has been made, are requested to call and close their accounts, either by Cash or Note, otherwise Interest will be charged in all cases after the 1st proximo.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

53 DRUMS FRESH FIGS, for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Dec. 23 90-6w

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts; Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills, Linens; col'd and white Cambric Muslins, grass Linen Cambric, Hem-stitch, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Indiana Cloth, for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French Cashmere-de-Lains; plain black Gros-de-Swiss and figured Gros-de-Nap Silks; rich Prints; Lisle Edging; bobinet, wire and blond Quilling; Piping; Gimps; Italian Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and col'd kid Gloves; ditto silk, merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; jet, shawl, and hair Pins; super Needles, Pins, Scissors; taffeta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES. HARDWARE

CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, (consequently at reduced prices,) will be sold LOW for Cash, or charged to those who will pay cash when called on.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

E. N. FORT.

Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845 91-tf.

30 KEGS White LEAD, in Oil, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

3 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a superior article, for sale one-third less than former prices, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845 91-tf

10,000 PRINCIPE CIGARS, (best brands,) received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Dec. 23. 90-6w

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, I shall proceed to sell for Cash, on Tuesday the 10th of February next, in the town of Lexington, the following Property, to-wit:

One House and Lot, North of the Court House, adjoining the Public Square, which house was formerly occupied as a Store by Caldclough, Dusenberry & Co. Said house is built of brick, forty by thirty, two stories high, with a large store room and dwelling apartment, and all necessary out-buildings.

Also, on the same day, I shall sell the PIEDMONT HOTEL, situate North East of the Court House. The house is in good repair, with all necessary out buildings, such as Stables, Ice House, and Granary.

Those wishing to purchase any of the above Property will do well to attend the sale.

GEORGE RILEY, Trustee.

Lexington, N. C., Dec. 31, 1845. 92ts

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of Turner & Hughes, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry D. Turner is alone authorized to close the business; and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to him.

HENRY D. TURNER.
NELSON B. HUGHES.

Raleigh, January 1, 1846. 92-4w

THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former Stock, a variety of low priced CALICOES, Kentucky JEANS, SATTINETS, Ladies col'd Kid GLOVES, col'd and black Kid SLIPPERS and BUSKINS. For sale very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

SPEECH OF MR. DOBBIN,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ON THE OREGON QUESTION.

Mr. DOBBIN addressed the committee. He did not, he said, consider that he was bound by the hour-rule to make an hour speech, and therefore, if he were allowed a few moments, he would relinquish the floor to others.

Mr. D. did not, he said, entertain the hope that he would be able to enlighten the House on this subject, after all the display of ability and eloquence in this discussion, but such was the magnitude of the question, and such its universal interest, that he felt constrained to give his opinion in regard to it. He was gratified to find that the crisis was met in a proper spirit; that all sectional and party spirit was discarded; and that members had come here from every portion of the country with an American spirit without regard to party lines. Much had been said in regard to a war party and a peace party. He was from North Carolina, and was of a peace party; but still he would go for the notice to Great Britain of the termination of the convention. Good policy and justice required that the notice should be given, and by giving it now, we should best promote the peace of the country. He believed that those who opposed this measure were pursuing a policy that would plunge this country into a war. The measure now proposed was more peaceful, more open and honorable, and more conformable with the existing convention than the policy recommended on the other side. But he was charged with being of the war party. Let us see which is the war party. I (said Mr. D.) am for the notice. On the other side inactivity was recommended. He was himself, for a time, favorable to that inactivity. But that time had passed. At the present time it would be seen that all were in favor of action. Inactivity was no longer deemed masterly or expedient by either side. Both parties now preferred action. Their inactivity professed peace, but led to war; and it was deceptive on its very face. What was the policy recommended to us by the gentleman from Virginia on his right! It was, to press our settlements in Oregon; to obtain the possession of the country through them; to send our people to Oregon with their axes and rifles as settlers. Was this peace? These settlers, we were told, would soon press beyond the Columbia, though at first confined to its south side; and that, in a few years, they would acquire the country for us. They were to go there with their axes, but they were to carry rifles too. Presently they were to drop the axe, and we were to hear the crack of the rifle. First it was to be heard on the south side of the Columbia, but soon on the north side. As one gentleman had stated in debate, we might soon have a hundred thousand settlers in Oregon; and among them there would be twenty thousand good rifles. If peace was intended, why should not the instruments of peace be used?

But no; the rifle was the instrument that was to establish our settlers in Oregon, both on the south and on the north side of the Columbia. Was this war, or peace? What would the Hudson Bay Company say to it? What would the world say? They would say that the United States government told us that they were going to Oregon to settle the south side of the Columbia, but they settled the north side; they said they would carry the axe, but they carried the rifle, too. Would this be viewed as a peace measure? It was not peace at all. All the world would say that it was an artful scheme to get possession of Oregon.

Suppose (said Mr. D.) the British statesmen were assembled in solemn council on this subject, and it should be made known to them what our policy was: would it not be said to them—do not be lulled to sleep—look out—the Americans have gone to Oregon with axes, but with rifles too—it is but a semblance of peace that they offer you! What would be their decision? Would they not deem it a war measure? Would they not say, we thought the Americans a proud people—we thought that they would give notice when they wanted this territory? What would be the next thing? The cross of St. George would be floating on one side, and the stars and stripes on the other. British soldiers would be arrayed on one side with their bayonets, and American settlers on the other, with their axes and rifles. Bickerings and jealousies would ensue, and then collisions; at length, the noise of the skirmishes would come across the mountains and inflame the western people; and, at the same time, it would cross the Atlantic and produce the same irritation there. The circle of commotion would increase, until it had spread far enough to include both countries in open, flagrant, general war.

Had it not been shown that this was not a treaty of joint occupation, but of trade, commerce, navigation, and settlement? Then the proposition of the exclusive advocates of peace was not conformable with the treaty. We could not undertake to colonize the country, if the treaty did not allow of joint occupation. We might have it for the purposes of trade, but not for the purpose of taking it away from Great Britain through the medium of an armed occupation. The project was, therefore, a violation of the spirit of the treaty. Were we to steal into the territory, or seize it like men? To send over men to take it under pretences of peace was unbecoming a people of proud and determined spirit. The eloquent gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bedinger,] who had last spoken, had both pleased and pained him with his remarks. He had listened to him with deep interest. The gentleman had wished that time should settle the question. John Bull was growing old, and his hair was becoming grey. He would soon be in such a situation that he could be easily overcome. Would any one, in private life, ever resort to such an argument? Would any one wait till an enemy had become superannuated before he demanded redress from him? Would it be the course of honor to wait till the adversary was in his dotage, and then take the old man and gouge him? That was not the case in the revolutionary conflict. When Great Britain was oppressing us, was it proposed by Washington and Hamilton to wait till the oppressor had become old and decrepid before we asserted our rights? When they felt that their rights were violated, they subjected their cause to the test of war—holding to the injunction, "Be just and fear not."

Suppose it had been said on the occurrence of the late war, let us wait till Great Britain falls into a state of decrepitude? Then would we have lost all the glories and advantages of the contest that ensued. It was a policy that would subject us to the contempt of the world and to self-degradation. Peace had charms, and war horrors. He delighted to contemplate the blessings of peace. But if the country belonged to us, did not the spirit of our fathers call upon us to maintain our rights to it? Gentlemen argue that we must wait, or we must have war. Let us try negotiation again, they said; but negotiations have been tried in vain, and the only course was, to give the notice, which would compel Great Britain to make more arrangements for the adjustment of the question.

Had not this negotiation baffled all the skill of our eminent statesmen? Had it not been tried by Mr. Clay, and Mr. Calhoun, and more recently by the present very able Secretary of State? Had not all attempts at negotiation failed? When Lord Ashburton came here, the question, it was said, was to be settled. But he was content with the fame and the laurels which he won in the Northeast, and he left it to others to win fame and laurels in the Northwest. It was then said, do not give the notice. Be silent till negotiation has been tried. Mr. Pakenham came to settle the difficulty, and then, again, it was said, do not move in the matter, be silent, for the negotiation is pending. But nothing had resulted from the negotiation. I believe, (said Mr. D.) that justice, good policy, and even public faith, demand that we should give this notice. He believed that it would promote peace, for, if we gave it, the sense of the whole world would demand that Great Britain should concede to us our just rights. The party that cried out so vehemently for peace, proposed more uncompromising means than we did. They (said Mr. D.) propose to take Oregon by peaceable means, up to 54 deg. 40 min. Did that look like peace? Was it not telling Great Britain that we were determined to have the whole of Oregon or none?

It was said that we were not prepared for war. Does a republic ever prepare for war? It was contrary to the genius of our institutions to maintain standing armies and large fleets for purposes of war. But our fortifications were found in the freeman's breast. All we had to do was to let the people know their rights, and they would maintain them. For all the reasons which he had given, he was induced to vote for the notice. If war come, we cannot help it. We should be subjected, in that event, to some hardships and distresses, but they would not last long. As in the late war, so in this—a host of able and victorious commanders would rise up, like Jackson, Brown, and Scott on the land, and Perry, Hull, and Decatur on the sea. Has our spirit become so weak and subdued, and our blood so pale, that we cannot defend ourselves, as in the days of our predecessors? Our success in the conflict would, he believed, be inevitable. Expressing his regret to differ from gentlemen from the South, for whom he entertained the highest respect, he again urged that we should give the notice; and he would close his remarks by saying to every member of this body,

"Be just, and fear not;
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's. Then, if thou fall'st,
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr."

The Solid Ten Thousand.—In looking over the *tenth* edition of the "Rich men of New York"—a pamphlet published at the Sun Office, we notice that nearly all those who have attained to what Carlyle calls "Gig-Respectability" by the aid of their own efforts, are sons of New England, who came to the city poor boys and *worked* their way up. Among the rich men, Augustus Cavenna, hair dresser is put down, or *put up* rather, at $100,000. This is cutting and shaving to some purpose. M. Y. Beach estimates himself at $300,000, and gives Bennett $150,000.

The following enigma was received from England, where it exercised the wits of many persons till it was discovered by the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Grace has not seen fit to enlighten his inquiring brethren on this side of the Atlantic, and as the ignorant are in a state of great suspense, the wished-for solution will much oblige:—

I sit stern on the rock, while I'm raising the wind;
But the storm once abated I'm gentle and kind.
Kings sit at my feet, who wait at my nod
To kneel in the dust on the ground I have trod;
I'm seen by the world, and known but by few;
The Gentile detests me—I'm pork to the Jew.
My weight is three pounds, my length is a mile,
And when once discovered, you'll say with a smile,
That my first and my last are the pride of our isle.
A word of one syllable.

Good—A soldier of the 4th Infantry, just arrived South from Texas, was asked how he liked the country. He replied in his broken English, "*I ave serve en Russia, en Prusse and with the grand Napoleon—and I ave serve en le Mexique—but d—n Tex.*"

A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, who has been reading the debates in Congress, seems to have been inspired to poetic efforts, as the following will show.

"If we engage with England in the toil,
No Briton will be left upon our soil."
Thus Cobb of Georgia:—as a jest he broke it,
Or surely was a *corn'd* Cobb when he spoke it."

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.
RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY, AND FURTHER PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

FROM THE LONDON HERALD, DECEMBER 12.

Sir Robert Peel's Government is at an end. All the members of the Cabinet yesterday tendered their resignation, which her Majesty was pleased to accept.

It will be easily believed that we regret this determination of her Majesty's advisers; but we should much more regret their unanimous determination to sacrifice the industry of the country by stripping it of all protection.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE, DECEMBER 11.

An official announcement, in another part of our paper, confirms one part of the statement which we made yesterday, namely, that Parliament, instead of being summoned for the dispatch of business, would be again prorogued. The other and more important part of our announcement is, we believe, equally correct. The Cabinet, we are assured, resigned yesterday. It is confidently said that, so far from the Cabinet having at any time come to a decision to recommend the repeal of the corn law, a large majority of his colleagues have throughout been opposed to Sir Robert Peel's recommendation.

Yesterday Parliament was further prorogued to the 8th instant.

FROM THE LONDON SUN, DECEMBER 11.

The Ministry of Sir Robert Peel has resigned. The country at large may be startled by a circumstance so unexpected, but such is the fact. Yesterday morning the majority of the Cabinet, comprising the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleugh, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Mr. Goulburn, the Earl of Lincoln, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, in all nine out of twelve or thirteen composing the entire Cabinet, proceeded by special train to Southampton, and were conveyed by the naval steamer Fairy to the Isle of Wight. At a court held at Osborne House they tendered their resignation to her Majesty, which was graciously accepted! How [illegible] a sudden and abrupt termination of the Conservative Cabinet, and that, too, at the very moment they were supposed, and even demi-officially announced, to have become the converted organs of free-trade policy, in all its ramified bearings.

It were idle to speculate on the cause of this unlooked-for disruption of a Cabinet whose whole career has been that of fighting under false or assumed colors. But one circumstance is rather significant. It might have been observed that the Duke of Wellington did not attend the Cabinet Council held on Monday, after the return of Sir Robert Peel from Osborne House on that day. The Duke had made up his mind for better for worse, and left the Cabinet to take its course. It sat only an hour, and during that eventful hour had decided on resigning the government.—This decision was, of course, conveyed to the Duke of Wellington, who, prompt to his duty, accompanied the doleful train to Osborne House to resign, what he had often asserted he did not possess, his ministerial office.

FROM THE LONDON SUN, DECEMBER 11.

Immediately upon the refusal of the Duke of Wellington, on Friday last, to carry out what he had agreed to do, namely, to propose a repeal of the corn laws in the House of Lords, it became apparent that resignation of office by Sir Robert Peel must follow. Lord John Russell was recommended to be sent for, and a messenger was dispatched on Saturday last to command his attendance at Osborne House. His arrival there was expected yesterday, and Sir Robert Peel expected to have met him. Sir Robert, however, returned last night, without having seen Lord John.

This morning Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel had an interview of an hour's duration, after which Lord John Russell left town for Cowes. He had an audience of her Majesty, and has returned to town this evening, having had full powers given him to form a Government. He has sent for Lord Palmerston, and is taking, it is believed, all the necessary steps to form an Administration.

FROM THE LONDON SUN, DECEMBER 11.

Lord John Russell having undertaken the task of forming a new Administration, is proceeding with all dispatch in making his arrangements.

Lord Palmerston has been sent for, and will quickly arrive in London. To him the Foreign office will be confided.

Lord Normanby, in all probability, takes the Home office.

Lord Grey the Colonial office.

Mr. Baring resumes the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Lord Morpeth may possibly go to Ireland, where his popularity would render him an admirable Lord Lieutenant.

Lord Cottenham resumes the Chancellorship of England.

Lord Campbell the Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Wilde and Mr. Jarvis will be Attorney and Solicitor Generals.

Lord Minto takes the Admiralty.

Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Hawes, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Tufnell will form parts of the Government.

Sir C. Napier, and Admiral Dundas are to join the Admiralty Board.

Such are the on dits of the day. It is understood that before Lord John Russell's departure he addressed communications to several of his late colleagues, only one of whom, we believe, Mr. Baring, happened to be in London.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Dec. 12.

Our market has been less abundantly supplied with American cotton this week, and the decline of ⅛d per lb noticed last Friday in good ordinary and middling qualities has been regained. Brazil and Egyptian are heavy of sale and ⅛d per lb lower. Surats are without change, and Sea Islands also. 500 American have been taken on speculation.

The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers this week for fair cotton are—Bowed 4¾d, Mobile 4⅞d and New Orleans 4⅞d.

Lord Brougham has had a legacy of £20,000 left him by an aged maiden lady, Miss Emberty, "out of respect and admiration for his abilities, conduct and principles."

Wake Forest College.—The Rev. Wm. Hooper, D. D., formerly Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of this State, and now one of the Professors in the South Carolina College, at Columbia, has been unanimously elected President of the Wake Forest College, and it is understood will accept the appointment. This Institution has of late been gradually increasing in the number of its students.

Milton Chronicle.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The change in the British Ministry, of which accounts have just reached us, formed yesterday, in the absence of any topic quite as new, the staple of conversation in the streets and in private circles, as it has done also of the leading articles of the daily press. Opinions of the probable consequence of this event upon the relations between this country and England are various and contradictory. Without troubling our readers with any opinion of our own upon the subject, we shall briefly state what other *journalists* think of it.

Our government paper (*the Union*) argues rather well than ill of the change. It has some misgivings, to be sure, but states, *per contra*, as follows:

"Still it cannot be denied that the platform upon which these statesmen now come into power *is one which should certainly predispose them more than ever to a conciliatory spirit towards America.* They take office substantially pledged to open their ports to our breadstuffs. They hope to send us their manufactures largely in return. This double movement ought to relieve the fearful pressure now bearing so heavily upon the English nation."

The *New York News*, whose Editor has but recently returned from a trip to London, concludes his speculations on the subject with the following rather gloomy reflections:

"On the whole, therefore, in either alternative, whether the Whigs can maintain themselves in office or not, the bearing of the news seems to be *decidedly unfavorable* on the question of peace or war. There appears to be no chance of possible adjustment which did not exist equally before; while there are new and serious chances against any such probability, which are calculated to strengthen our manifest duty of *preparation for the worst.*"

The *Journal of Commerce*, on the other hand, long-headed and generally sagacious upon questions involving commercial and mercantile interests, takes the matter easily, and dispatches it in few words:

"What effect this change will have upon our relations with Great Britain it is not easy to see; that it will probably be favorable. A new Minister to Washington *may* be appointed; in which case some of the embarrassments in the way of the adjustment of the Oregon question will be removed."

The *New York Express* takes the news more deeply to heart, and speaks of it with foreboding earnestness, as follows:

"We confess that, as Americans, we hear of this change of Ministry with deep anxiety, if not with alarm. The accession of the Palmerston Ministry to power is, if it has not changed its character, a belligerent Ministry, and a Ministry far less disposed, and with far less power, to make amicable treaties with the United States than the Peel and Aberdeen Ministry. It will be recollected that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Thiers came within an inch of involving England and France in a war, and that Lord Palmerston denounced the Ashburton treaty as a 'capitulation.' It is very true that this Ministry will have enough to do just now to take care of itself; but it is true, nevertheless, that no Whig Ministry in England can afford to, or dare to be, as liberal in treating with a republic as is a Tory Administration, because Whigs in England are suspected of republican tendencies, and are therefore often forced to be unjust in order to get rid of the suspicion."

The Richmond Whig says:

"The News by the last arrival is of an important, though by no means decisive character. The mere change of Ministry does not by any means insure a repeal, or even a modification of the Corn Laws, as the Parliament, as at present constituted, would be adverse to such a measure. [illegible] that the movements on the subject will have the effect of diverting the attention of the British people and government of England, and thus will [illegible] afforded for an adjustment of the Oregon dispute."

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says—

"The old Ministry is dissolved, because Sir Robert Peel could not carry with him in his anti-corn law movement the Duke of Wellington, and he could not supply the place of the Duke in the Ministry, while that iron man held in his pocket the proxies of so many absent Peers, and could make them vote against the repeal of these corn laws. It must be understood that the aristocracy of England is really, it is not a mere nominal caste, men and women with titles, but men of substantial means, of great fortunes, of extensive power, and well established position.

"The new state of things, then, rendered necessary the formation of a new Ministry; and as a Tory Ministry went out, a Whig Ministry must come in. The new Ministers, then, are to be regarded as Whigs; and with this view of the subject, we proceed to give our opinion, first, that the accession of the new Whig Ministry is *anti-pacific* with reference to the affairs of the United States.

"Lord John Russell, while he may be an admirer of much that is in this country, is by no means disposed to risk his own position, and he never has been, by sacrificing what may be considered in England a *declared* right. He has more than once, lately, we think, in the north, expressed himself hostile to this country's claims on the Pacific side of the continent, especially at the north.

"But Lord Palmerston is a man, whose past conduct is by far a worse token for this country than that of Lord John Russell. Lord P. is a bold, rash man, fond of a *coup d'etat*, willing to strike rashly, so he strike boldly. His course in regard to the *Caroline* steamer will not be forgotten. He was the author of the bold and unjust move upon Affghanistan. He directed the attack in Syria, and if we mistake not, the Chinese outrage was under his direction; and with such a propensity to deal promptly, to "strike boldly," as the soothsayer said to the Roman king, we may justly fear that he would prefer some sudden movement upon the United States, to any patient waiting for greater provocation.

"It will be recollected that the House of Commons is said to have a majority of over one hundred against the repeal of the corn-laws, and there is, of course, a large majority in the upper House. This will probably cause the dissolution of Parliament, and a new election. Should the free trade party succeed, the Lords will stand some time upon their dignity, and then either gracefully yield to a threat of "new creations," or, as in other instances, demand a Tory Ministry, which shall grant what the other Tory Ministry, what Sir Robert Peel's *would* not *grant*, and what the Whig Ministry of Lord John Russell's *could* not *obtain*."

Texas Honesty.—The Houston (Texas) Telegraph has an article on Texas Scrip not calculated to raise the hopes of speculators in that currency. "The people of Texas," says that paper, "are quite indifferent upon this subject, as very few of them own any large quantities of 'Texas money.'" We call this decidedly cool. The fact stated, that nineteen-twentieths of the unredeemed Texas bonds and promissory notes are probably owned in the United States, and that the brokers of Philadelphia and Baltimore probably own two or three million of these notes, does not seem to help the matter in the editor's estimation. Hear him:

"We have ever been opposed to repudiation in any form; but we cannot induce any person to expect that our Government will ever redeem these notes at par. It has not the means, and it is not probable that it will have the means for many years. The only resource the holders of these bonds and notes have for their payment is the public lands. The law allowing these lands to be applied to the redemption of these notes at the rate of $2 an acre has been repealed, and they are only now received at the land office in payment of fees, &c. It is possible that the United States Government will assume our public debt, after annexation, in exchange for our unappropriated public lands; and then it would be required to redeem these notes. It is probable that the speculators who have recently been engaged in purchasing Texas bonds and notes look to an event of this kind for their redemption."

THE OREGON QUESTION.

Extract of a letter from Washington to the Boston Atlas.

The tendency of Mr. Mangum's celebrated speech was to bring forward the best judgment, and the substantial interests of the country, into the full communion of these difficulties, and to restrain that rash and ambitious game, which the administration and its advocates were playing, to create a fictitious state of opinion among the masses, and to disparage the patriotism and integrity of the Whig party, by placing it in an antagonistic attitude to the cause of honor and duty. The doctrine laid down by that distinguished Senator, for which he deserves the highest gratitude of the party and the country, took the issue out of the partisan arena, by placing it upon the elevated ground that, whenever the last necessity arrived, the Whigs were willing and ready to shoulder their muskets, as their fathers had done in the days of the Revolution and their Representatives were prepared to vote any amount of money necessary for the public defences, and the dreadful exigency of war. Besides operating beneficially upon the public mind, this movement produced a serious effect upon the British Legation. From that hour to this, the spirit of reconciliation has been abroad; for Mr. Pakenham discovered, apparently for the first time, if a conflict with England did come, the whole national strength and resources would be called into the field; there would be no division of sentiment, after the gates of Janus were opened, from one end of the Union to the other—and the administration would be supported as representing the country, and not a party.

Since that development, Mr. Packenham has frequently and seriously expressed his deep, and (I believe) his sincere regret, that the accession of the new Administration necessarily involved the separation of Mr. Calhoun from the Cabinet; inasmuch as it was his deliberate conviction that, if Mr. Calhoun had remained, even ninety days longer, in office, the basis of an arrangement of boundary would have been established, equally as satisfactory as that *offered* to him by Mr. Polk; with the assurance, too, of being permanent and positive, in every term of its agreement.

Opinion at Washington.—We learn from Washington that the reflecting portion of both parties are contemplating with deep anxiety the critical position of our affairs, growing out of the heedless quarrel about Oregon. They view the question of peace or war as now entirely in the hands of the British government, the authorities of this country being precluded, by a point of honor, from offering a renewal of negotiations. They have passed the matter out of their own hands into those of their rival, and there is now no way to escape with honor.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Navy and the Army.—The number and class of vessels in the Naval service of the United States on the 1st day of October is stated by the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

	In commission.	In ordinary.	Building.	Total.
Ships of the line	4	2	5	11
Frigates	7	4	3	14
Sloops of war	15	6	2	23
Brigs	5	1	0	6
Schooners	5	1	0	6
Steamers	6	3	2	11
Store ships	4	1	0	5
	46	18	12	76

The entire force enrolled in the Army of the United States on the 28th of November was as follows: Officers, 733; non-commissioned officers and servants, musicians, and artificers, 7,883; in all 8,616 men.

H. S. Foote (L. F.) has been elected Senator from the State of Mississippi, for 6 years from March 4, 1847.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:

"One of the amusing incidents which are constantly occurring on the floor of the House, is the representation in the area, in front of the Clerk's Desk, of "the long and the short of it" from Illinois, whenever Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Douglass stand up there together and hold a private conversation—as they frequently do. Mr. Wentworth is supposed to be *six feet seven*, and Mr. Douglass *five feet four*. With all this difference in height, they are equally clever in their way.

A Broadway Belle.—Park Benjamin says the ladies of New York dress with more reference to show than taste, and that the instinctive exclamation of a stranger is rather, "how much did she cost!" than how lovely she is!"

A letter to the New York Mirror, from Washington, says—

Mr. Buchanan, that incorrigible old bachelor, has been prevailed upon to give a ball some time next week. The crafty old fox took care to postpone it until after the arrival of the steamer, as he can then find a hundred excuses for laying the whole affair on the table. His repugnance to 'joint occupation' extends to other things besides Oregon.

Yesterday, a wag of an apothecary in this city, on being applied to for an emetic by a gentleman of the 'political profession,' sent him a phial in which was a 'compound extract of an Oregon speech!'

The Newport (R. I.) Mercury gives a list of twenty-seven persons who died in that town in 1845, each over seventy years old, and whose aggregate ages was 2,168 years. The range is from seventy to ninety-six, being an average of eighty years to each. It comprises about one-fifth of the whole number of deaths in that town during the year.

Fires in 1845.—The value of property destroyed by fire on this continent in 1845, reached $27,825,000. Two fires in Quebec, one in New York, one in Philadelphia, one in Pittsburg, and one in Barbadoes, destroyed 4,200 buildings.

Best Preservative.—When a young man has acquired a love of reading, and of course a healthful relish for intellectual pleasures, he has become possessed of one of the best preservatives against dissipation.

Judge Garland was *not* a Whig at the time he committed the forgery, but went over to the Locos some four or five years ago, and we suppose has *now* adopted their principles in full.—*Kennebec Journal.*

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Court will ride the ensuing Spring Circuits, in the following order:

1. Edenton,	Judge Bailey.
2. Newbern,	" Manly.
3. Raleigh,	" Battle.
4. Hillsborough,	" Settle.
5. Wilmington,	" Dick.
6. Salisbury,	" Caldwell.
7. Morganton,	" Pearson.

Raleigh Register.

THE TARIFF.—Mr. Hudson, a distinguished member of Congress from Massachusetts, writes to a friend at home, in regard to the Tariff of 1842,—

"I think its fate is sealed. To save it in the House we must have every Whig vote and about thirty-six of the Democratic votes, and I cannot reckon more than twenty-five. In the Senate, if the two Texan Senators, who will be on before the subject is acted upon, be free trade men, as they doubtless will be, there is no hope of arresting it there. I think, therefore, that we have got to submit to Democratic *free-trade*."

A RAMPANT QUAKER.—Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, (who says he is "nothing but a plain simple Quaker,") delivered a speech, full of fight, on Oregon, a few days ago. Many parts of his speech, like the following, elicited shouts of laughter:—

"The march of your people is onward, and it is westward; that is their destiny. They are going onward to the Pacific; and if in the path which leads there the British lion shall lay him down, shall we on that account be craven to our duty and our destiny? No, never. The American eagle will stick his claws into the nose of the lion, and make his blood spout like a whale. [Roars of laughter—shouts of merriment.]

"The British may make pretensions to Oregon, but rights they have none. Do we not want it? Yes, and we must have it. We want it to hold our people. Why, how long has it been since the broad and fertile valley of the Mississippi was one great unbroken waste? And what is it now? The fairest region beneath the sun, and teeming with people in swarms. Yes, sir, and I will tell you another thing. The American multiplication table is at work. [Great merriment.] Go into our Western cabins, and you will find a young man of six feet, and all the rest of him in proportion, with a companion not much less than himself, and round their feet you will find a little company of twenty children. Ay, sir, that is the American multiplication table. And now do you take our present numbers, and reckon twenty for every two, and where do you think we shall find hunting ground for them? I tell you we must have Oregon. The multitude of the West is demanding it at our hands, and they must have it. There is a multitude of little white-headed boys and girls (God bless them!) all over that Mississippi valley, and they are not going to stop there. The only question is, will you open a path for them? Will you remove the obstacles out of their way? or must they cut a way to their inheritance by the sword? It is theirs, and they will do it. And I for one will never be the traitor to surrender one inch of their patrimony."

Timing the House.—The Correspondent of the Argus writes, that while Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, was speaking a few days ago, "seventeen individuals crowded around him as the place where of all other places, they might catch the Chairman's eye. As Mr. C. turned to look at the clock, to ascertain when his hour would expire, the *seventeen* braced themselves, throwing back one leg, pushing forward the head and partly extending the right hand, with the most intense anxiety exhibited in every muscle. In the middle of a sentence, down came the hammer, announcing the expiration of the hour. "*Go!*" shouted a waggish member from Alabama at the top of his voice, and instantly the seventeen sprang to their feet, crying "Mr. Speaker" as loud as they could bawl! Ladies in the gallery were frightened into hysterics, an immense roar of laughter echoed through the Hall, while Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, was seen, with horror depicted in his countenance, counting, with his pointed finger, the numerous aspirants for the floor. It was a rich scene, one which would have made Hogarth's pencil laugh."

THE ARMY IN TEXAS.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier says,—

"The sickness that prevails, among the U. S. troops at Corpus Christi, which, in a great measure, is to be attributed to the misconduct of the department at Washington, in sending an army into a strange country, without proper provision for its health and comfort, and to protect it from the inclemency of the weather, and the ravages of disease. A letter in the *Picayune* of this morning, dated Corpus Christi, 21st Dec., has the following paragraph:—"The number of sick, I understand, now amounts to about 400, out of 4,000, having been as high as 600. A few pleasant days, have produced this favorable change; but still, on account of poor shelter and scarcity of wood, there remains a good deal of exposure."

Massachusetts.—Gov. Briggs's Message states the ordinary receipts of the Commonwealth during the past year at $446,356 26. Ordinary expenditures, $418,641 59.

The State has lent its credit to various railroad companies, to the amount of $5,049,555 56. These roads are all in successful operation.

There is now in successful operation in the limits of Massachusetts, seven hundred miles of railroad. These roads cost about $28,000,000. The average value of this stock is above par, and their average dividends exceed 6 per cent.

The Governor states that Massachusetts has at this time $80,000,000 invested in manufactures. Her productive industry during the year ending April 1st, 1845, amounted to 123,000,000 dollars.

During the past year the towns raised, for the support of common Schools, $576,556 02. The people of Massachusetts expend annually for the purpose of Education more than a million of dollars.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

'Do you enjoy good health?'

'Yes, very much, when I have it.'

'What are eggs now-a-days?'

'Partly chickens.'

'Will you give me a half a cup of coffee?'

'We have no half cups.'

'Dont you think it warm in the sun today?'

'Can't tell—I havn't been there.'

'Did you saw a load of wood for me last week?'

'No—but I saw your wife.'

'Have you engaged to take that cloth?'

'Why, no: I'm engaged to Charles.'

'Are you not dear in your prices, Miss?'

'I suppose so. Every body says I'm a little dear."

'Are you a Methodist or a Baptist?'

'Neither—I'm a shoemaker.'

'How do you find yourself?'

'I haven't been lost.'

'My son, how is it that you waste so much?'

'I don't waste—it's sister who's waisted.'

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I would recall a vision which I dream'd
Perchance in sleep"———

The Christmas holidays were just drawing to a close—winged with delight they had swiftly, ah! too swiftly flown. One after another, they had slipped through our reluctant grasp, until the last, which we had allotted for our recreation, was present before us; and that too was slipping, slipping fast away—in fact, the day had nearly gone. We had eat our dinner—and a hearty one at that; we had smoked—we invariably smoke after dinner; and having nothing better to do—we had vowed a vow not to open a book until our time was out; we say, having nothing better to do—and for our part, we wish we may never have any thing worse; we drew a chair up near the fire, and began to chew the cud of reflection. Now mind! we do not wish this expression to be misconstrued into a highly polished and refined method of saying, we took "a chew of Tobacco"—for we do not "*indulge*." Perhaps, to avoid ambiguity, we had better make use of another figure: well then we drew a chair up near the fire, and turned loose the steed of reflection to graze in the green fields of the retrospect! The scenes of pleasure, lately past, came in review before us—the giddy dance, the merry laugh, and lady's lovely glance—the *bons mots*, and eke the *bons diners*, came in their turn, and in their turn were again enjoyed. Thus much for the past. To the future we turned our eyes, and the scene—how changed! the charm was broken and the enchantment fled—fool! that we were, why did we touch that string! a feeling of sickly despondency stole over our frame, as the uncheery prospect rose before us. Blackstone, Coke, and Chitty stared us in the face! Study, study, study—morning, noon and night, in endless round—we gave the reins of our imagination a sudden jerk; but it was no go—the vixen was as obstinate as a mule in a clover-patch: so we had just to sit and take it. How long we continued in this state of miserable expectancy, we are unable to say—in fact, we went to sleep, and in our sleep, we had a dream.

We imagined ourself seated on the top of a ten-rail fence—how we came there, is another question. The field enclosed seemed to be one of boundless extent; otherwise, there was nothing remarkable in its appearance—such a one may be seen any where; but at what was going on in there, we marvelled much. There were hundreds, nay, thousands of men, middle-aged and old-aged; men of venerable look and dignified bearing, many of whom we were personally acquainted with, such men, we say, were running as if mad, or rather, they flew as for dear life, while hard after, in hot pursuit, followed a host of young pursuers. "What, on Earth, are those people about?"—we inquired of an old gentleman, whom we discovered sitting on the same rail with us. "About!" he exclaimed, with something of a sneer, "dont you know?" We confessed our ignorance. "Why, young man, where were you raised?"—but not waiting for information on this point, he continued "These people are engaged in the pursuit of knowledge! From our looks, he perceived, that we were no wiser than we were before; and well he might, for we were completely in the dark. "Why, you see," said he, "instead of the old plan, of every one's studying his eyes out, to acquire a little knowledge, a new method has been discovered: it has been ascertained, that by rubbing wise men behind the ears, their knowledge can be extracted!" "That is indeed a discovery!" we exclaimed, "but why are these all congregated here?"—"Oh! that's to give the rising generation a better chance; Congress has passed a law, that all those famed for learning, throughout the United States, shall assemble themselves in this enclosure once a year—and then it's a fair start, and *sauve qui peut*—you see what a race the old fellows give the neophytes."—"And are all allowed to participate?" we eagerly inquired. "O yes!" was his reply. Whereupon, we were about to jump down, and give chase to one, who was rushing past, with the speed of the wind. "Hold!" cried our companion, who observed our intention, "he is'nt worth pursuing: that's a conceited fellow from O——, he's dreadfully alarmed and runs accordingly, but he is in no sort of danger!"—and the old gentleman chuckled to himself. As he finished speaking, a learned divine, whom we recognized as Bishop P—— flew by, with a score or two of the dogged students at his heels. Not being in our line of business, we let him pass unmolested. Next shot past the worthy Editor of the —— Review. "Ah!" exclaimed our friend, "that poor fellow's past praying for—those *devils* will make short work of him!" And that was our opinion. Next, came thundering down, the veteran of M——, and oh! what a crowd of briefless barristers, incipient orators, and would-be politicians, were following in hot pursuit! Against such desperate odds, surely his chance for escape was slim indeed. "There's your man," exclaimed he of the rail, "rise and give chase!" And so we *did*, and such a race as we had!—our bones ache at the bare recollection: we did'nt know we *could* run so fast. But the locomotive and dodging powers of the fugitive were truly astonishing: to run in a straightforward course, was impracticable—he was headed at every turn. Sometimes he would be hemmed in on every side, and his capture would seem inevitable; but by a skilful dodge he would elude our grasp, and off he would start again—and then we would have it, round and round, up hill and down, over ditch and through briers—again he would be hemmed in, and again would give us the slip. Now, our hopes would beat high, then, they would sink below Zero—oh! how tired we were—how we blowed and panted! but we were determined to do, or die. Amid all our waverings between hope and despair, we kept our eyes fixed immoveable upon the two brass buttons, which shone resplendent, on the back of his blue coat. At length, our strength was nearly exhausted; we staggered, rather than ran—most of our competitors had given out, the rest were in the rear; the object of our pursuit was but a few yards before us—he too faltered; he came to a wide gully, hesitated, looked round—we were almost upon him—one effort more, and he would be ours! 'help us, legs, and we'll give you half!' He prepared to spring. Thank goodness, we've got him by his outstretched skirts!—down, down we went together.

——— We woke. We had fallen from our chair, and were holding 'hard on' to our own coat-tails! "D—n it!" said we—*We could'nt help it*: we meant to have said—"*really!*" R.

A new Tune on the "Organ."—The President's "Organ" grinder at Washington, some time ago, denied that Mr. POLK would be a candidate for the Presidency in any contingency. He has modified that note; and now says "the President does not *desire* to be a candidate." The descent from a stern "he will not," to a "*he does not* DESIRE," is very significant, and plainly indicates that *he* will not prove inexorable if his friends insist upon it. *Nous verrons!*

Columbia Chronicle.

Qualifications of an Editor.—He must possess the constitution of a horse, obstinacy of a mule, independence of a wood sawyer, endurance of a starving anaconda, impudence of a beggar, spunk of a chicken cock, pertinacity of a dun, and entire resignation to the most confounded of all earthly treadmills.

THE LATE CONVENTIONS.

Out of a variety of articles from the Whig press, all commenting with great severity on Mr. Henry's *"sheep-stealing"* speech, and his outrage at the Whig Convention, we select the following. The Register's Washington Correspondent hits off most humorously the awful effect upon Mr. Webster's nerves of the desertion of his "old Federal friend."

From the Raleigh Register.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Consternation broods over Washington City! A great man has fallen! Daniel Webster is dead!—almost. The Speech of the President of the Democratic Convention of N. C., has produced on the heart-strings of this once distinguished statesman, an effect almost as terrible and revolutionary as the same honorable gentleman predicted Mr. Polk's Message was destined to produce on all creation. Mr. W. had been doomed to many severe inflictions before, and had borne them all like a man of iron nerve. But this last onslaught from his old Federal friend—him with whom, in the olden time, he had so often, and in such good fellowship, discussed politics and wine, has broken the heart of the Bay State giant. He will never smile again. When the news was told him, that he had been "convened and organized" into a "sheep-stealing dog" by his old friend, his spirit sank within his brave breast, and he sobbed like a child. He declared he could never survive it, and wept afresh. All attempts to console him have proved unavailing. He says he has nothing now to do in this world, but resign his seat in the Senate, then gather himself together, and give up the ghost. His determination is fixed to see his wife and children once more, but fears they will spurn the "sheep-stealer" from their door. If so, he will piously seek out the graves of his father and mother, in the woods of New Hampshire, and lay himself down by their side and die. To witness the fall of a great man is at all times awful. To see him *so* fall, shorn of his honors, and wrapped in a stolen sheep-skin, might cause e'en angels to weep. Let him fall like the hero of Corunna—be slowly and sadly borne to his rest, 'mid the sounds of the muffled drum, and "his martial cloak around him," and it were well. But to fall like a dog—a sheep-stealing dog—and be contemptuously tumbled into a felon's grave, in the northwest corner of a country church yard, robed in the stolen skin, is not well.

"A pizen sarpent bit his heel."

But the deed is done. Daniel Webster will, in ten days, be a dead man, and follow in the footsteps of Leftenant *Curtiss'* on-LY son, uttering the same heart-piercing cry—

"*Cru-el, cru-el, cru-el sar-pent.*"

This terrible catastrophe upon the Whigs, will embalm in the memory of the progressive Democracy, this pizen *sar-pent*; and future generations will place him in a full strut of glory, at the right hand of the immortal archer who so valiantly killed Cock Robin.

"THE WOUNDED PIGEONS."

We wish for no better evidence, than is afforded by the last "Standard," that the Loco Foco party has for once, through its leaders, involved itself in a dilemma, from which there is no escape. Public opinion will, we are fully persuaded, in regard to the two political Conventions recently assembled here, survive all the attempts which are making to stifle it; and that measure of odium and reprobation, which is so justly deserved, will be awarded to all concerned for the outrageous abuse uttered against, and the unprovoked insult offered to, the Whig Convention by certain Loco Foco leaders. The "Standard" barely mentions, editorially, the indignity offered by Mr. Henry to the Whigs. And why! *Because he cannot, dare not justify it.* That must be a bad cause, indeed, which the Editor of the "Standard" abandons, and his silence establishes conclusively all that has been said by the Whig Press.

The "Standard is reluctantly forced to admit that the term "sheep-stealing dog" was applied by Mr. Henry to Daniel Webster and other Whig leaders. This is all that we asserted. We did not pretend to report his Speech, and hence the charge of the "Standard," about "misrepresentation," is all fudge—an attempt to throw dust into the eyes of "the masses"—a favorite expression with him, by the bye.

We are neither a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but we venture to predict, that this expression "sheep-stealing dog," (most reluctantly admitted by the "Standard,") will yet "stink in the nostrils" of the Loco Foco party. They will wish before August, that they had been "convened and organized" any where else, than in the Capital of the "Old North State," where the expression was uttered.

Raleigh Register.

Omissions Supplied.—In the hasty preparation of the Proceedings of the Whig Convention, which we published on Friday, we omitted to notice the Speech made by James T. Morehead, Esq., of Guilford—an oversight which, though we are quite sure, was a matter of utter indifference to him, was not so to us, because his Speech was one of great excellence and point, and was highly acceptable to the Convention, not only for its own sake, but because it came from the brother of our distinguished and popular Ex-Governor.

This is the only omission we perceive, on an examination of our report, except that we should have more particularly noticed those gallant spirits, who were here as Delegates from the great Western Reserve of North Carolina, several of whom came a distance of nearly 300 miles, for no other purpose than to pay their homage at the shrine of Whig principles! These are Whigs worth talking about, and they are just the sort of Whigs as are made by the pure Mountain breezes of our beloved old State.

We might have also added, that notwithstanding the number of capital Speeches made on the occasion, such was the amount of speaking talent in the Convention, that almost as many good ones were left *undelivered*, as were made.

Raleigh Register.

A Model Resolution.—We subjoin one of the Resolutions adopted by the late Loco Foco Convention in this City. It may serve as a model to deliberative bodies generally, and shows exactly how the thing ought to be done:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice President, Secretaries, and Doorkeeper, for the able, dignified, and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Raleigh Register.

"*Prudent, Fiery and Bold.*"—Among the qualifications of Mr. Caldwell, as enumerated by the Standard, are those expressed in the words which head this article. The Polkites have a peculiar knack of compounding opposites, and this is a rare instance of it. We may expect to hear next, that some of the unterrified are mild, savage, and bland—or, solemn, grave and comical.—*Independent.*

Messrs. William Stringer and J. R. Whitaker have issued proposals for publishing a Tri-weekly paper in Wilmington, to be called *The Commercial.*

Shipwreck and its Melancholy Consequences.—A correspondent of the Norfolk Herald writes as follows from Plymouth, North Carolina, under date of the 14th inst:

"On the night of Tuesday, the 6th instant, the schooner *Comet*, of this place, was wrecked on the North Point of Breakers, near Ocracoke, and all on board perished. Besides the crew, there were two young men, the sons of Mr. Stephen Long, of Williamston, promising interesting youths, in the very morning of manhood, the pride and hope of their heart-stricken unfortunate parent.

"But, oh, sir, how shall I describe the awful calamity which the effects of the news of the death of her commander, Captain Thomas S. Chase, our townsman, has brought on his poor disconsolate widow and two helpless babes! So intense and overpowering was her distress at the untimely fate of her affectionate husband, that it is presumed reason must have been overthrown in the dreadful trial. Last night, between one and five o'clock, she arose from her bed, and though severely cold, plunged into the river with both her children. The body of Mrs. C. has been recovered, but as yet neither of the poor innocents."

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

January 14.—Schrs. Louisa from Warren, R. I., Eveline from New London. 15.—Schrs. R. Press from N. York, Tioga from do., Gold Hunter from Barracoa. 16.—Brigs Partridge from Martinique, John R. Dow from Demarara, Stephen G. Bass from Baltimore, Brookline from do. 17.—Brig Mary Jane from Berbice; Schr. Wm. Hart from Charleston. 18.—Barques Solomon Piper from Jamaica, California from Charleston; Brig Peruvian from Trinidad, Br. brig Colonist from St. Kitts. 19.—Schrs. A. F. Thora from New York, Olive from do., Julia Ann from do., Packet schr. Jonas Smith from do. 20.—Brigs Belle from New York, Mary Ann from St. Thomas, Amethyst from New Port, America from Barbadoes; Schrs. Tecumseh from Charleston, Tionesta from Warren, R. I., Mary from Boston, Br. schr. Callo from Antigua. 21.—Brig Pedemonte from Boston; Schr. Madagascar from Boston. 22.—Schr. Littlejohn from Plymouth. All the vessels reported from New York and Baltimore are at Quarantine.

Rambaut & Davis,
TOBACCONISTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Bank Street, (opposite the Virginia Bank,)
PETERSBURG, VA.

WILL give their personal attention to Consignments of Produce and Merchandize made them.

G. V. RAMBAUT,
GEO. A. DAVIS.

Jan'y 1, 1846. 95-3w

CONSUMPTION.

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiate monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white-haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other ills, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him to in a word, ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the ostentatious aid of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and

"Wait on to fame"

the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species.

For Sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

LAW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber will furnish to order, all descriptions of LAW BOOKS, deliverable at this place at the Northern publishers' prices, or *lower*, where the order is large and the pay prompt. Having a regular correspondence with the great Law Booksellers and Publishers, T. & J. W. Johnson of Philadelphia, he is enabled to execute, on the most favorable terms, orders for the Law Library, the English Common Law Reports, Exchequer Reports, and all other works published by them or others.

Of the Exchequer Reports, he has on hand, Meeson & Welsby, vols. 11 and 12, and will receive the others as they appear.

Archbold's Nisi Prius, new Edition, with the Supplement, just received. Also, Broom's Legal Maxims. Bouvier's Law Dictionary, &c. &c.

Jan'y 26. E. J. HALE.

NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 27, 1846.

Green W. Caldwell not so *green*.—It appears, from the following official announcement, that the Superintendent of the Mint could not be prevailed on by those *kind friends* who want to step into his slippers, to resign his most comfortable berth, and its $2000 a year, for the very empty honor of being beaten for Governor. He has declined the honor; and holds on to his office.

What now will be done with all those letters written to Washington by the Patriots, who, ever ready to serve their country (when a good fat office was to be had,) have intimated to the President that it would not require much pressing to induce them to take Mr. Caldwell's place? Oh that some of these epistles could see the light!

What the party will do now, we of course cannot tell. We give all that the Jeffersonian says on the subject:—

FROM THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

It is with feelings of poignant regret that we sit down to pen this article. We have the painful duty to perform, of announcing to our friends throughout the State, that Green W. Caldwell has declined the nomination for Governor. Reasons of the most imperative character, unknown to us when at Raleigh, and even unknown to him till since our return, and even since the issuing of our last paper, have prompted him to this course. We have not seen the letter of declension, addressed to the Committee who informed him of his nomination, but presume that our friends will find there the most satisfactory reasons for the course Mr. Caldwell has felt bound to pursue. Had we known the true state of Mr. Caldwell's private affairs, this unpleasant dilemma should never have been imposed upon him, nor upon the party.

The next inquiry will be—What now is to be done? We have twice offered suggestions in relation to our choice of a candidate; and, in effect, we have been gratified in both; but the fates, or something else, has spoiled all our hopes and prospects. We shall not again presume to thrust our desires or advice upon our friends. Another Convention is now out of the question. The whole matter is in the hands of the State Central Committee. Let them bring forward a man if they think proper, or permit Gov. Graham to walk over the track. Should they bring out a man, or some one come out on his own hook, to use a common expression, if he is a Democrat, bearing aloft the principles contained in the Resolutions adopted by the recent Raleigh Convention, he shall have our cordial, active, vigilant support, in season and out of season.

☞ Since the above was in type, Mr. Caldwell handed us his letter. It is as follows:

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 20, 1846.

Gentlemen: I had the honor, on the 16th inst., to receive your letter of the 10th, informing me that the Democratic Convention which assembled at Raleigh on the 8th, had unanimously nominated me as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina in the coming contest.

Highly impressed as I am with this honor, which has been conferred on me, much to my surprise; and however desirous I may be under such a flattering inducement to comply with the demand of my party—yet I am constrained by ill health and the condition of my private matters to decline the nomination.

In taking this resolution, I am not unconscious of its great delicacy, but I beg you to do me the justice to believe that I was driven to it after the most serious consideration by circumstances as you must perceive of absolute necessity.

Believing that the withholding of my name will be productive of no inconvenience to the union or harmony of the party, I ask you to accept my most profound acknowledgements for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication, and to believe me, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't. serv't.
G. W. CALDWELL.

Messrs. R. Strange, W. J. Alexander, W. W. Avery, J. W. Ellis, Perrin Busbee, E. G. Speight, Tho. Bragg, Jr., George Bower, I. B. Kelly, Committee.

Alarm of Fire.—Just as our paper was going to press, a fire broke out in the Picker Room of Mallett's Cotton Factory; but, by the very prompt exertions of the persons employed in the Mill, aided by an abundant supply of water from two large tanks in the room, it was extinguished without material damage.

Very Important from England.—The news is of great importance, as will be seen. As to the probable effects of the change of Ministry, the opinions of the press are various, and so interesting that we make extracts from leading papers of both parties, in preference to any attempt of our own to dive into the future. See another column.

The Turpentine Region.—This part of our State has never, to our knowledge, been in so prosperous a condition as at present. Lands have risen, one, two, or three hundred per cent.; negroes have risen probably fifty per cent., and labor is so profitable that the country is full of money to make investments. At a late public sale in Wilmington of fifty negroes, the average price paid for men, women and children, is stated to have been $550. In the lower part of Bladen, hands hired for from $125 to $161. A gentleman who had gone to Wilmington to sell his turpentine, in pocketing $1900, remarked that that sum was the produce of the labor of four hands.

As a consequence of this state of things, and for the first time, probably, many persons from the upper counties are moving down. The tide of Western emigration may be said to have ceased entirely.

This is a more profitable business than Mr. Walker's *imaginary* profits of the manufacturers; and five times as much so as their *real* profits. If it should continue for a year or two, we may expect to see Locofocoism, envious as it ever is of the prosperity of any class, running a tilt against the turpentine makers.

We copy, on the first page, the sketch of Mr. Dobbin's Oregon speech, as reported by the "Union." Since it was in type, we observe that a more full report has appeared in the Washington papers. We would have published that if we had received it in time.

Important from Mexico.—The latest arrival from Mexico fully confirms the accounts of the revolutionary movements of Gen. Paredes, and shows that he would probably be successful. He had approached within three days' march of the city of Mexico, where preparations were being made to resist him, but it was supposed that the city would open its gates to him. Congress had conferred on President Herrera the powers of Dictator; and arms had been placed in the hands of the people, for defence. Vera Cruz, Tampico and Jalapa had declared in favor of Paredes, whilst Puebla and other places had declared against him.

The Government Council, after long deliberations, had determined not to receive Mr. Slidell in his ordinary official capacity, notwithstanding its previous engagement to receive a Plenipotentiary from the United States with special powers to treat on the subject of Texas.

The Vera Cruzano of the 29th says that it learns by letters, of responsible persons, from Mexico, that the imbecile and short-sighted Cabinet had mortgaged to England the department of Yucatan, on condition that she would pay its immense debt.

The Washington Union, of Saturday, referring to the reports already published concerning the movements of Paredes against the government, says: "We understand that these statements are substantially confirmed by the official accounts."—and then adds:

"Rumor has gone forth in the streets of Washington to-day, which these accounts do not confirm, viz: that Mexico has declared war against the United States. War may ensue, but it has not yet been declared, as far as we are advised. Mexico may be mad enough to resort to this extremity, or to reject all our demands for justice, as they will probably be urged by Mr. Slidell. The result of such a course on her part may compel us to resort to more decisive measures for obtaining justice."

The Union refers, also, to the rumor that news had been received in Washington from Mexico that negotiations are going on between the Mexican and French governments for placing a constitutional king upon the throne of Mexico, and remarks:

"We will not undertake to say there is no truth in this rumor, which is not altogether new; but certain it is, that we are not advised of there being any foundation for it in the official despatches. Mexico is apparently in a state of transition; and it becomes the United States to keep watch and ward over her revolutions, as well as the maintenance of our own rights."

Later from Mexico.—A friend at Pensacola in a letter written on Wednesday evening "just as the stage was leaving," informs us that the U. S. schr. *Porpoise* had just arrived at that port direct from Vera Cruz, but our correspondent had only time to say—"Paredes is at the head of affairs in Mexico, and it is no go' with our Minister, Mr. Slidell."

We are not informed of the dates by this arrival, but of course they are later than those recently received at New Orleans.

Mobile Adv. Jan'y 17.

New Orleans, Jan. 17.

By the arrival of the schr. Argus, Capt. Brown, in our port yesterday, we have received verbal information from Tampico up to 5th inst., the day she sailed. Unfortunately she brought no papers.

Paredes, at the head of the Eastern Division of the Mexican Army, was on his way to Mexico. He has declared his intention of abolishing Congress and his resolution of waging war against Texas. The Mexican people were in a great state of agitation, and San Luis, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Jalappa, had already declared in his favor. In the barracks and garrison of Tampico there were about 2,000 troops ready for action.

No doubt was entertained as to the success of Paredes.

The operation of the Tariff on Prices.—No assertion of the Locofocos has tended more to deceive the unthinking portion of the public, and to make them hostile to a protective Tariff, than that most erroneous one, that high duties necessarily produced high prices, or as the Secretary of the Treasury says, that the duty is so much added to the price, and that the buyer has to pay that addition, whether he buys an imported or a home made article. This has been a thousand times refuted, both by reason and experience, but it is as often repeated with the same positiveness.

The duty imposed by the Tariff of 1842 on Cotton Bagging is 4 cents per square yard, equal to 4 2-3 cents per running yard. Now what is the price of Cotton Bagging? In the New Orleans Price Current of the 14th inst., hand-loom bagging is stated to be selling there at 9 to 9 1-2 cents per running yard, and power loom bagging at 10 cents. (The article is somewhat inferior to that sold in this market.) Was it ever so low before? No. Can any body believe that the duty is, in this instance, added to the cost of the article? No. And if so added in any, why not in this?

The truth is, that so much competition has sprung up in the domestic manufacture of bagging, that the price has gone down lower than it ever was before, notwithstanding the "black tariff."

Rice Casks.—We are requested to notice the fact, that something very like an imposition is sometimes practiced in putting up Rice in casks of greater weight than the tare amounts to. A merchant of this place has shown us a cask weighing 68 lbs., whilst the tare deducted was but 56 lbs. Of course 12 lbs. of wood, instead of Rice, was paid for at 4 1-2 cents a pound.

We know not who is to blame, but the Rice Planters will, we are sure, only need to know the fact, to induce them to seek out and apply the remedy.

The debt of Pennsylvania is $40,986,392, the annual interest on which is $2,023,996. The interest due next month will be paid.

The debt of New York is $19,690,020.

Large Turnip.—Mr. Jesse Love, near Rollins' Store, in Moore County, raised a turnip this year which measured 26 inches in circumference, and weighed 14 lbs. 6 ounces.

The Title to Oregon.—It has been no easy matter, under the complicated and conflicting claims of the parties, to arrive at a clear understanding of this question. But the official correspondence recently published throws more light on it than was before to be had by the public. The result of a careful examination of that correspondence is a strong conviction that the title of the United States, derived from the Florida Treaty in 1819, is good to the *whole* Territory in dispute.

Discovery and exploration are conceded to be valid modes in which nations may acquire title. Spain had in this way acquired title to the territory: which title was acquiesced in by all other nations, for many years prior to the year 1790.

The Nootka Convention in 1790, by which Spain expressly recognizes the right of British subjects to visit this unappropriated territory of hers, for the purpose of trade with the natives, and for that purpose to make settlements not conflicting with the settlements of her own subjects, and to have free ingress and egress, (as the Lawyers term it,) merely recognises in express terms a right which had before been conceded impliedly by all nations to the citizens of other nations with whom friendly relations existed. This express recognition Great Britain conceived was called for by a then recent infraction of the implied right by Spain at Nootka Sound, to redress which infraction was the main purpose of the Convention.

That such a Convention, for such a purpose, can be so construed as to give it the further operation of making Spain yield up a sovereignty which she before possessed without dispute, is an assumption which Mr. Calhoun was right in considering unworthy of a reply. It is not contended that there are any words of grant or cession of the sovereignty to England, either in whole or as a joint occupant: there are no terms showing an intention on the part of Spain to *throw it away*, so that any nation might have it who chose, either exclusively or jointly with herself; and the idea that a nation can part with her sovereignty without passing it to some other nation or that she can let in another nation to be a joint occupant with her, is so novel and so utterly inconsistent with what is meant by the word sovereignty, that it cannot be forced upon us by construction or inference, and would certainly, if attempted at all, merit to be done by words, express, formal, direct, and positive.

Spain then had a good title. That title she passed to the U. States in 1819. This title is not weakened by the fact that the U. States had previously as against Great Britain made some pretensions. These pretensions were either well or ill founded. If well, that is enough;—if ill, then the good title purchased from Spain is enough.

Had the compromise attempted by the negotiation in 1818 been effected, and a partition agreed upon, then, notwithstanding the purchase from Spain in 1819, the U. States would have been *excluded* from setting up the newly acquired title. But the compromise was not effected, and the negotiation was still pending; and in legal parlance the release of Spain operated to pass her title, and not by way of *extinguishment*, for the benefit of Britain as well as of the U. States.

If the U. States, after the purchase from Spain, had stopped the negotiation with Britain, and insisted upon taking a new position based upon the title thus acquired, it would seem clear, that she might then have been justified in requiring to have the whole territory; or, if a division took place, that it should be upon terms less favorable to Britain than those before offered. But for reasons no doubt sufficient in the estimation of the government of the U. States, instead of assuming this new position, the previous proposition is renewed upon terms *more* favorable to Britain, and the purchase from Spain is merely relied on as an additional reason why Britain should accede to our proposition. She declines, and makes a proposition in return, which is declined.

It may with propriety be asked, if the purchase from Spain was not considered by our government a sufficient ground to justify a change of its former position, or by Britain a sufficient ground to induce an acceptance of the proposition before made—what has occurred since to justify Mr. Polk in expecting that Great Britain would now receive a proposition less favorable than that which had been rejected? If in deference to his predecessors, to say nothing of the deference due to the expectations which had been raised in the British government, Mr. Polk felt bound to renew the proposition, what has occurred to justify him in offering *less favorable* terms? Surely, unless he has retrieved this false step by resuming the negotiation in England, (as there is much reason to believe he has,) and the calamities of war should grow out of it, the responsibility will rest upon him and his party. If, however, he has renewed the negotiation, and will still insist upon the whole and every part of the proposition made in 1826, the country will sustain him; and if Great Britain do not accept it, and the calamities of a war cannot be averted by a prudent delay, the United States will be justified in the eyes of the world, and all her citizens will enter into the war heartily; for it will be not merely the cause of their country, but the cause of justice and of right. But it must be after a prudent delay; for we have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by delay, and therefore have no excuse for not doing so, and availing ourselves of our position, while at the same time we avert the calamities of war.

If Mr. Polk has renewed the negotiation in England, although he will deserve credit for endeavoring to retrieve his error, yet how will he stand before the country, and particularly before his party, in reference to the duplicity of his message? He may explain, or Senator Haywood for him, as much as he pleases,—his message does give the country to understand, that *all* negotiation in reference to Oregon was *at an end*.

Why should he have been guilty of this duplicity? Had he stated in his message, as Mr. Buchanan does in the closing sentence of his last communication, that he still cherished hopes of an amicable arrangement, it would not have been so bad. But he says he stopped the negotiation short—withdrew the proposition—and gave Great Britain to understand, that we went for the whole. He does not even say that he did this because Packenham rejected his proposition without consulting his government.

If the proposition has been renewed in England, as we suppose, the act will be justified on grounds personal to Mr. Packenham—having reference to his rude rejection of it, as it is called, without referring it to his government. We shall not object to any excuse he can make for renewing the negotiation, and so keeping off war.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 19th, nothing was done, in consequence of the funeral of Hon. Mr. Taylor of Va.

On Tuesday, after the morning business, a very long Executive session was held.

On Wednesday, a running debate took place, which, though incidental, and relating only to the order of business, was very far from being without interest. It arose upon the question whether the bill before that body, proposing an addition to the Naval Establishment, (of ten steam vessels of war, &c.) should be made the order of the day for Tuesday next, or for a later day. The motion for Tuesday prevailed, by the votes chiefly of those Senators who consider the proposed measure as having no reference to a state of war, but equally desirable and necessary in a state of peace, and depending, therefore, in no degree, upon the event of the present state of our foreign relations.

What gave some piquancy to the debate was the directly opposite opinions expressed by Senators on the Democratic side of the House as to the effect of passing the resolution to *give notice* (under the treaty stipulation) to Great Britain; one part of them considering the "notice" as War, (or inducing war,) and the other with equal positiveness declaring it to be, on the contrary, a peace measure, &c.

Mr. Speight, of Miss. (Loco,) was altogether against the bill as a peace measure. If we are to have war, said he, let us go the *whole hog*:—let us vote ample supplies; but let us first know whether we are to have war.

Mr. Sevier (Loco,) had *some doubts as to whether the notice was going to be passed*. From what he witnessed daily, it certainly seemed to him *very likely that they would have to go home as they came, leaving the President unseconded and unsupported*.

Mr. Clayton (Whig,) said it appeared then that the Senator no longer regarded war as inevitable, but that it depended on whether Congress would or would not pass the notice.

Mr. Sevier assented.

Mr. Hannegan of Ind. (Loco,) was for the bill, as a peace measure.

Mr. Allen of Ohio (Loco,) made one of his roaring speeches, sneering at the "wise and masterly inactivity peace champion," as he calls Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun said he was happy to hear from the ardent Senator from Indiana that he was for peace. The Senator and himself he found differed only as to the means by which peace was to be secured. He hoped the difference between them would yet be still farther narrowed down. He was also very happy to hear from the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations that a masterly inactivity would not lead to a war, and that the course he recommends might.

Mr. Allen said undoubtedly no war will occur so long as we give up all that our adversary demands.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

Mr. Bagby introduced a resolution proposing certain amendments to the constitution of the United States, so as to extend the presidential term to six years, and to establish authoritatively the "one-term principle"—to render the members of both houses during the time for which they are elected, and for four years afterwards, ineligible to the office of President and Vice President—and to render members of both houses ineligible to the office of head of any of the departments. The object of the mover was stated to be the purification and security of the administration of the government.

On Thursday, nothing of interest.

The House, on Monday, attended the funeral of Mr. Taylor.

On Tuesday, the House took up the Florida Contested Election, between Messrs. Cabell, (Whig,) and Brockenbrough, (Loco.) Several speeches were made, *pro* and *con*.

On Wednesday, the debate on this subject was continued.

On Thursday, the contested election again. Mr. Cabell proposed to terminate the matter, (admitting that it was doubtful who was elected,) by referring the election to the people again. But Mr. Brockenbrough declined the proposition. (His chance is probably better before the House.)

Most Melancholy Accident.—We understand that a little son, some 10 or 12 years of age, of the late Michael Hoke, Esq., of Lincolnton, was shot on Saturday evening last and died instantly. Himself and another boy, about the same age, were pointing their guns at each other, in sport, when accidentally the gun of young Fulenwider, which is the name of the other boy, was discharged. This accident is more truly deplorable, owing to the fact that Mrs. Hoke has been in a very critical state of health, since the death of her husband.

Rutherford Republican.

The Richmond Whig.—John Hamden Pleasants, Esq. who established the Whig, and has been its Editor (not owner) for 20 years, has withdrawn from it, and has connected himself with the Richmond Star.

It is announced in the Richmond Whig that Richard H. Toler, Esq. is to take charge of the editorial department of that paper, about the middle of March next. Mr. Toler is and has been for a long time the editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, and is a man of very high order of talents.

No mail North of Raleigh this morning. This is provoking, as we hoped to have the Steamer's news.

Odd Fellowship in North Carolina.—We learn that "Manteo Lodge, No. 8," of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was opened in Raleigh on the 13th inst. This Order, until recently so little known in our State, has hitherto been confined to the more Eastern part of it,—in those counties bordering on the line of the Wilmington Rail Road. But now that it has reached the Capitol, we may soon expect to see it penetrating into the West, where the population being more dense, will consequently afford a larger field for the display of its usefulness.

In August 1843, Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, was established in this town, and now numbers from 125 to 150 members. Since that, Thaddeus Lodge, No. 5, has been established at Warsaw, and Wayne Lodge, No. 6, at Goldsborough. Eureka Lodge, No. 7, was established at Newbern in Oct. last, and now numbers about 60 members.

There are now seven Lodges in the State, with an aggregate of near 500 members.

Mr. Clay arrived at New Orleans on the 13th, after long detention on the river by ice. "The news of his safe arrival spread like wildfire, and caused great joy among his numerous friends and admirers." He will spend the Winter with his son-in-law, Dr. Mercer.

Look out for Counterfeits.—We learn from the Raleigh Register that counterfeit Ten Dollar Notes upon the Bank of the State of North Carolina, have been put in circulation in the Western part of the State. The one we have seen, says the Register, is Letter A, No. 669, dated Jan. 1st, 1844, payable to A. Smith, at Raleigh. Vignette, a naked Female figure and sailor with ship in the distance. On the right end female figure and ship, on the left, portrait of Washington: all totally unlike the genuine Bill, which has a view of the State Capitol in the Vignette, and a full length of Canova's Statue of Washington at each end. The signature of the President in the counterfeit, is engraved as a *fac simile*—that of the Cashier is *written* and *badly* done. It may be detected at once, by observing that the title, "Bank of the State of North Carolina, in the genuine notes, is *over* the Vignette, while in the counterfeit, it is at the side and beneath.

Counterfeit *Four* dollar notes are also in circulation, on the same Bank. The Bank has no plates, either of Principal or Branch notes, at all resembling the one used for the counterfeit.

A Counterfeit.—The Augusta Sentinel says:—"We have been shown a well executed Counterfeit Bill, of the denomination of twenty Dollars on the Bank of Charleston; J. Hamilton, President, and A. G. Rose, Cashier, payable to C. Sumpter, and dated Nov. 1st, 1840. The vignette on the left end represents Minerva supporting a Palmetto Shield, over two XX's—the right at top an eagle, and under the figures 20. The bill before us is so well executed, as to impose upon the most cautious.

Counterfeit Coin.—Our attention was called yesterday to a counterfeit silver coin, which, if the public is not put on their guard, will be likely to obtain general circulation. It is a twenty-five cent piece, of American coinage, dated 1843, and so perfect is the deception that in several experiments made with individuals, who came into our office, the baser was taken for the better coin.

This fraud will be likely to operate prejudicially on the poorer class, and we therefore caution our fellow-citizens to sound their silver change, as we candidly confess that we could not distinguish the false from the genuine by any other test.

Charleston Courier.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

HAVING ourselves witnessed the beneficial effects of this article on the persons of several of our inhabitants, we hesitate not to commend it to all those who have unfortunately lost their hair. We refer such to the certificate of Mr. Holmes.—*Bristol Phœnix.*

"Bristol, R. I., Feb. 16, 1841.

Mr. Bayley—Sir: Having about four years since, thro' disease, lost the hair from the top of my head, and having used many articles recommended to restore it, I was induced, from the recommendation I saw in your "Phœnix," to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I am now happy to say, that after using three bottles, my head is covered with a fine growth of young and healthy hair.—Several of my friends and acquaintances have also used it to their entire satisfaction. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering the disagreeable sensation caused by baldness.

JAMES A. HOLMES.

The above certificate is from a respectable young man, an overseer in the Steam-Mill, whose statement can be believed.

NEW & IMPORTANT EVIDENCE FROM THE REV. A. R. HINCKLEY.

Franklin, Pa., March 19th, 1841.

Dr. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: Your medicine has been in nearly every case successful, especially the Expectorant. I have received much benefit from the use of this myself, and one of my nearest neighbors, who had been afflicted from childhood with the Asthma, so severely as nearly to suffocate her during the paroxism, which returned about once a week, has been to all appearance permanently cured. Yours, with respect,

A. R. HINCKLEY.

Prepared only at No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia. For Sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26. 95-3w

MARRIED,

On Haymount, in this vicinity, on Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. J. B. Buxton, Mr. JOSIAH E. BRYAN, to Miss SARAH P. HODGES, youngest daughter of Mr. George S. Hodges, all of this place.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 17th instant, HENRIETTA L., daughter of Mr. Murphy V. Jones, aged 1 year and 10 days.

In Newbern, on the 18th inst., Mrs. MARGARET SCOTT, in the 60th year of her age, widow of the late Dr. Andrew Scott, formerly of this town.

In Robeson county, on the 5th inst., in the 31st year of his age, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. JOHN C. JOHNSON, recently of Wilmington, son of John B. Johnson, dec'd, of Robeson.

At Ballacholish, near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., on the 12th inst., in the 94th year of his age, Mr. HUGH McLAURIN, a native of Appin, Argyleshire, Scotland, whence he emigrated in the Fall of 1790, and in January following he settled with his weak family at the above place, so called from the name of the village in Scotland whence he emigrated. He was temperate, industrious and healthy, and though confined to his bed but a few days before he died, his bodily decay was rapid yet gradual. His last moments were passed apparently without pain, and he might with propriety be said to sleep in death.—[Com.

In Laurens County, Geo. on the 20th Aug. last, Mr. GEORGE W. DANIEL, aged 62, a native of Brunswick county, N. C. grandson of Robert Daniel, Colonial Governor of South Carolina before the Revolution. His mother was a daughter of Gen. Howe of the Revolutionary Army.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 27.

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	45 a 50
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan. 21.

We again report 3 70 as the current rate for soft Turpentine; some lots of hard have brought 1 90, Sales of Spirits Turpentine at 58.

Tar has advanced to 1 75, arrivals not large.

We have no change to report in Timber; sales as before, from 4½ to 5½ for ordinary mill qualities.

Lumber is said to be rather slack of sale at the moment. One raft of *extra* Flooring brought 14, one do., fair, 13, and for some other good rafts but 12 were offered yesterday; sales of wide boards at 7½, scantling at 7.

The sale of two lots of R. O. hhd. staves, country dressed, is reported, one at 18½, the other at $20.

Shingles are in brisk demand; sales at $3.

Bacon, hog round, brings from wagons 8½ to 9 cts.; hams 10 to 10½ cts.

Grain—Two cargoes North County Corn, about 2300 bushels, have arrived since last report, and the price has somewhat declined. We quote per cargo, 60 a 65 cts. per bushel, cash, from store 70 cts.

Northern Hay from wharf, 85 to 100 cts.

Cuba Molasses from wharf, in lots, 24 and 25 cents.

500 sacks Liverpool Salt, slightly damaged, brought 1 10 at auction. 200 do. do., in good order, sold at 1 30.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—Jan. 20.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 7⅝ to 7¾. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, there is a little better feeling in Cotton since the Liberty arrived, and in some instances a shade improvement has been obtained. Sales at 6 to 8¼. Flour and grain dull, with a slight decline.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 7⅞. Corn 70 to 75. Total receipts of Cotton 838,537 bales, against 958,076 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan'y 24, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for A M Campbell, E W Willkings, A W Steel, J Johnson, D Gee, F T Ward, B Rose & Son, C P Mallett, J C Blocker, D Shaw, Geo. McNeill, and P Taylor, of this place; and for J M A Drake, Prof. Mitchell, T Williams, W B Jackson, N S Stuart, H McLean, J T Brown, J W Thomas, P Campbell, D Clewell, and others, of the interior.

Also, 24th, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C T Haigh & Son, J Heske & Son, C R Jones, J E Patterson, P P Johnson & Co, J M Rose, W E Kirkpatrick, C A McMillan, J H & J Martine, S W Tillinghast & Co, E W Willkings, H Branson, S T Hawley, M McKinnon, John Shaw, J Crow, and A W Steel, of this place; and for H A Gordon, T & A Young, Randolph Co, W Blalock, S Pipkin, and others of the interior.

DEPARTED, Jan'y 24, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Produce.

HAYMOUNT

HIGH SCHOOL.

THE charge of this Institution, from which the Rev. Mr. Cotton expects to withdraw on the 20th of March next, will be assumed, immediately after his withdrawal, by the Subscriber. And hereafter it will be continued by him.

He has released himself from all engagements that might be supposed to interfere with the prompt and diligent discharge of the duties of a Teacher; and hopes, from the experience he has already acquired as a Teacher, and the vigilance and care with which he will direct the School, not to disappoint any who may be disposed to patronise him.

JOHN J. BRANTLY.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

MOLASSES.

JUST RECEIVED per last Steamer, 29 hhds. prime MOLASSES. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to his OLD STAND, Corner of Green St. and Market Square, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and any who will favor him with a call.

H. LEETE.

Jan. 27, 1846. 95-tf

NOTICE.

"Fayetteville Library Institute."

THERE will be a meeting of this body, at the Library Room, on Saturday Evening next, the 31st Jan'y, at 6½ o'clock. The members are solicited to attend.

WILLIAM A. ROSE, Sec'y.

Jan'y 26.

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have this day received a general assortment of

Ready-made CLOTHING,

Consisting of Over-Coats, Frock and Dress Coats, Pants, and Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 26. 95tf

MISSING.

A SMALL PACKAGE, sewed up in canvass or burlaps. The card has been lost from it. The contents are plates of iron and temples, of no use to any person but a manufacturer.

ROCKFISH CO.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

HENRY H. DEPO

ANNOUNCES himself a Candidate for District Constable for the Town of Fayetteville, to be voted for by the voters within the corporate bounds of said Town.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95-tE

FOR SALE.

A DAGUERREOTYPE APPARATUS, with all the necessary Chemical Polishing and Coloring Materials, with directions for using them, together with a sufficient stock of Plates and Cases to yield to an operator more than is asked for the whole concern. Inquire at

F. T. WARD'S.

Jan'y 27. 1w

PERSONS holding

claims against the county of Cumberland, passed by the Committee of Finance or otherwise matured, are requested to present them for payment before the first day of February. The fiscal year closing on that day, it is desirable, if possible, to have all the claims outstanding brought into the Accounts of this year.

ARCH'D McLEAN, County Trustee.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23. 1wpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

Superior Court of Law—Robeson County.

Daniel Gilchrist and others, *vs.* J. A. R. Henderson and J. A. McKay.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

WHEREAS, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the Petition shall be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alex'r McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and the 70th year of American Independence, A. D. 1845.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Jan'y 17, 1846. 95-6w

GARDEN SEED.

SUGAR AND EARLY CORN, just received and for sale by

MALLETT & HUSKE.

Jan. 26, 1846. 95-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crossent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, according to the head of water.

Fayetteville.	Lenoir.
A. Graham.	Thomas Rouse.
Cumberland.	Mr. Lassiter.
Col. Alex. Murchison.	Jones.
Christopher Munroe.	Lemuel Simmons.
Alex. Williams.	Craven.
Col. A. S. McNeill.	John Bryant.
Farquhard Smith.	Columbus.
John McDaniel.	Lot Williamson.
John Evans.	Robeson.
J. W. Howell.	W. C. McNeill.
Bladen.	Richmond.
Gen. James McKay.	John C. McLaurin.
Robert Melvin.	John L. Fairley.
S. N. Richardson.	Anson.
Thomas C. Smith.	A. Bauchum.
Isaac Wright.	J. R. Reid, Millwright.
John Smith.	Caswell.
Sampson.	J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
G. T. Barksdale.	Orange.
Patrick Murphy.	Dr. Yancy.
John H. Spearman.	W. H. Merit.
Hardy Royal.	W. Barbee.
New Hanover.	Chatham.
James Murphy.	Cole & Brantly.
Charles Henry.	Smith & Pullen.
Onslow.	N. Clegg.
Robert Aman.	Wake.
Greene.	S. Beasly.
Thomas Hooker.	J. T. Leach.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

TO EDITORS.—Any Editor of a newspaper in North Carolina who will publish the above for one year, and send the paper, shall be entitled to one individual right, to dispose of as he may please.

WHOLESALE

HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

JENNINGS & OGDEN,

No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture **HATS** of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.
ELIAS R. OGDEN.

New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

Valuable LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a tract of Land lying about 7 miles East of Fayetteville; another tract containing 149 acres adjoining the above; and another containing 152 acres, also adjoining. Also 250 acres lying on Black River, about 2 miles below Maxwell's Bridge, in this county. The whole is good Turpentine land, and the Timber has never been cut from the tract on Black River. Some of it is very prime land for cultivation. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

NATHANIEL H. McLAURIN.
ARCHIBALD McLAURIN.

Cumberland county, Jan'y 20. 95tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Jesse Edwards *vs.* James A. Medley.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, James A. Medley, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1846.

Elijah Mason *vs.* John F. Auld.

Original Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John F. Auld, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, A. D. 1846, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 95-6w

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

WHAT IS TRUTH LIKE?

I.

Like a gem in darkest cave,
Like a pearl beneath the wave,
Sought for, sought for by the brave:
Such is Truth, hidden Truth.
Like the sun, whose brilliant ray
Is hidden on a stormy day,
Yet emerges bright as aye:
Like that is Truth, constant Truth.

II.

Like the gem when Truth is found,
'Tis admired by all around;
In every one praise they sound
To the Truth, O worthy Truth.
Like the sun its cheering ray
Ignorant mists drive away;
Truth will [illegible] as cloudless day:
Such is Truth, the mighty Truth.

T. [illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

In order that our friends and the public generally may know the condition and prospects of this Institution, the Trustees have directed the publication of the necessary information.

The College building is of brick, [illegible] feet long, 50 feet wide and three stories high, built of the best materials, and though plain, sufficiently light and handsome. It contains [illegible] rooms adapted to the various wants of such a seminary. The rooms are large and airy, the access easy, and all designed to combine utility with comfort. The ample grounds around the College (about 40 acres) will be so enclosed as to protect the inmates from interference or molestation.

The financial condition of the College has been rigidly scrutinized by a committee composed of ministers and laymen; and the result of the investigation has strengthened the Trustees in their former conviction of the soundness of the corporation and the success of the enterprize. The funds obtained from the ministers of the North Carolina Conference, added to the means already possessed, warrant the Board in assuming the debts now due and remove all doubt of the liability with ease in a little time to cancel every obligation. The Board have furthermore taken upon themselves the responsibility of supplying the College with the necessary furniture, which will require at least $2000. This they have done in the confidence that the friends of the College will meet an application to their liberality for the means, with pleasure, when convinced that their donations will not be frivolously expended, and that their gifts will ensure permanency to a School such as will meet their own wants and contribute to diffuse its blessings to the latest day.

The College, as advertised, will be opened in April. In the selection of a Faculty the Trustees regard themselves as exceedingly fortunate. The President, Mr. [illegible], a graduate of [illegible] State, and [illegible] University. For many years he has been at the head of large and flourishing Female Schools in the State of Virginia, and they have secured him for this responsible office in the full confidence that his experience and scholarship must give general satisfaction. [illegible] experienced teachers, with its several departments. Mr. Blake and his lady will have charge of the boarding, and direct in all matters pertaining to the comfort and health of the pupils. The position of Mr. Blake, one of our most experienced and honored ministers, as Chaplain and Professor of natural science, will give ample security for wholesome religious instruction on the one hand, and will secure on the other any fears that might [illegible] of a partisan effort to train the pupils in the narrow lines of sectarian peculiarities.

Thus it will be seen that, as guardians of this Institution, the Trustees have done all that they were in duty bound to do, and in the best manner to attain the end for which for several years they have been toiling. They have no disposition to promise but the diligent supervision of the various important interests committed to them, without any relaxation in their efforts to make the College all you would have it to be—a nursery of sound learning and true piety. Having presented the foregoing claims to the confidence of parents and guardians, they patiently, yet confidently wait to see the reward of their labors in the number of pupils committed to their care.

By order of the Board.
SAM'L S. BRYANT, Sec'y.

DAILY EXPECTED,
2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the landing at moderate prices.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22. 90-tf

SALAMANDER SAFE for sale.
A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 8.

SMITH & GAUSE,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 11, 1845. 89-Y

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,
No. 101 Market Street,
NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account at No. 101 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a full assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES, of the newest style and best manufacture, at the lowest market prices.

Cotton Umbrellas, fair quality,	35 cents.	
Silk do. do. do.	$1 50.	

Other goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call and see them.
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845. 90-13w

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen" one case of the above Medicines.
☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial.
Dec. 23. A. J. ERAMBERT, Agt.
90-tf

Children's Toy Books
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, in the new Brick Store joining T. S. Latterloh, an extensive and well assorted

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

Comprising almost every article suitable for the Country Trade, among which will be found,

20 HHDS. New Orleans, St. Croix, and Porto Rico SUGAR.
15 bbls. & boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugars,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 ditto Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
15 crates Crockery and Glassware,
5 bbls. green Copperas,
150 lbs. best Indigo,
100 kegs White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 lbs. Putty,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
10 ditto Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Windsor and Fancy Chairs,
1000 yards Wool and Cotton Carpeting,
50 Demijohns,
150 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper,
20 ditto French Letter Paper,
50 ditto Wrapping ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candles,
20 bbls. Apple Brandy,
1 cask pure French Brandy,
5 ditto Im. ditto ditto,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards,
50 cases assorted Shoes,
35 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
25 dozen Water Proof Hats,
250 pairs Trace Chains,
1000 lbs. [illegible],
100 dozen [illegible] Hoes,
2 boxes Shoe Thread & Bagging Twine,
60 dozen Curry Combs,
20 boxes Tea,
1 chest [illegible] Tea,
[illegible] assorted Castings.

ALSO, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, a great variety of Fancy Articles, a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests and Pantaloons.

LIKEWISE,

An assortment of Looking Glasses, Brushes, [illegible] These Goods are all NEW, and having been purchased in New York and Philadelphia principally for Cash, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or Country Produce, or on credit to punctual customers.

[illegible]

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
November 1, 1845. 82-tf

☞ The Auction and Commission Business will be attended to as usual.

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY,
MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Sessions will be [illegible] April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics,	$1 00
" English Grammar and Geography,	75
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c.	50

Admission [illegible] Particular attention will be paid to [illegible]
H. McLAURIN.
Nov. 13, 1845. 86-tf

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and diseases of that kind—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 1. 83-6mpd

A Valuable Medicine.
The Best of PILLS.
READ THIS.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.
MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

MEDICINES!!!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic,
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable do.
Jayne's Expectorant,
Swaim's Panacea,
Jayne's Vermifuge,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Peters' Vegetable Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
Henry's calcined Magnesia,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Allebasi's Poor Man's Plasters,
Do. Health Pills,
Mrs. Hill's Cough Drops,
New England Cough Syrup.

ALSO,

DR. TURNER'S celebrated AGUE and FEVER PILLS,

Together with a general assortment of genuine Family Medicines, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
Dec 27. 90-tf

FEMALE
Boarding School.

MRS. FINCH would inform her patrons, and the public generally, that her School has been removed from Fayetteville street, to the premises of Col. Robertson, near the Methodist Church, formerly occupied by Judge Battle; at which place she will be able to accommodate a large number of Boarding Scholars. The government of the School is parental, and the course of instruction liberal and thorough. The Principal will employ Assistant Teachers as the progress of the School may render necessary, as it is her intention to furnish all the advantages that may be desired for the acquisition of a substantial Education.

Mr. F. will assist in the government of the School, and also in the department of instruction, as much as his professional duties will allow, and the demands of the Institution may require. The next Session will commence on the first of April, 1846, but Pupils can enter at any time, and pay from the time of entering. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board, including Room, fuel, washing, &c.	$60
Primary English branches,	6
Higher " "	10
Highest " "	12
Music,	20
French,	10

There will be a vacation of one month at the end of each Session, and no additional charge will be made if the Pupils remain.
Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1845. 91-1m

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mixed Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Lains; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Bazorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 6-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; super. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle [illegible]; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw do.

ALSO,

Porto Rico Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, Rio and Java; green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; [illegible] Mackerel; Windsor Soap; [illegible] Starch; [illegible] Litharge; [illegible] Lampblack; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; [illegible] White Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; [illegible] Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Ploughs.
Oct. [illegible], 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having [illegible]

[illegible]

W. W. BRIGGS.
[illegible] 82-tf

NEW
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles:—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements have been made for a constant supply of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, [illegible], Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Allspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears', Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

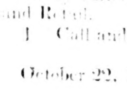
Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordions, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES**, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.
W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by
W. PRIOR.
October 22, 1845. 81tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.
E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
Sep. 22

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.
E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.
October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 39 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

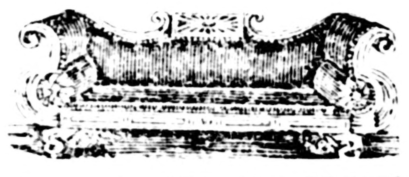
Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.



J. W. BAKER

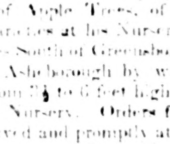
IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird eye Maple [illegible] windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he is prepared to supply any quantity of Apple Trees, of which he has Forty choice varieties at his Nursery in Randolph county, 10 miles South of Greensborough, near the road leading to Ashborough by way of Parsons' Mill. Trees from 3½ to 6 feet high; price $10 per hundred, at the Nursery. Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address the Subscriber at "New Market, Randolph county, N. C.," postage paid.
THOMAS H. FENTRESS.
Nov'r 1845. 88tf



EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

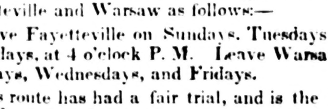
The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.
Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co. } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq. }
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.
BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 2.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,
(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 84tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n.	George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq.	Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.	Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq.	Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq.	Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq.	Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits, published in successive Reports, affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 11
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 84tf

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributionship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

Southern Harmonics,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

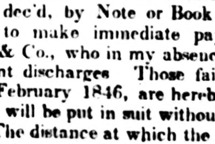
The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.
COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.
D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]
Croton Insurance Company.
Office, No. 45 Wall Street.

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,
Edward Richardson,
James Phalen,
S. A. Lawrence,
Edwin R. Tremain,
S. M. Crandall,
John Breasted,
James Cruikshank,
J. Leander Starr,
William B. Cozzens,
Herman D. Gould,
Theodore A. Meyer,
Cyrus Chenery,
Lawrence Hill,
W. H. Townsend,
Robert Lane,
John T. Gilchrist,
J. H. Suydam.

Charles L. Vose,
Zadock Pratt,
George C. De Kay,
Loring Andrews,
Joseph B. Nones,
Leonard Appleby,
Asa S. Crosby,
John J. Herrick,
Abraham Van Nest,
John B. Lasala,
Samuel Sherwood,
James Cook,
E. T. Aldrich,
George Whitaker,
Thomas Monahan,
George Palen,
William Burgoyne.

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.
JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Fifty-three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of Wm. Johnson, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.
W. P. JOHNSON.
Nov. 8, 1845. 84-tf

REVIEW REVIEWED.

A PAMPHLET of 36 pages, by Rev. A. B. Smith, in reply to the Rev. R. Furman. For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale, and also at the Store of S. W. Neal, Wade-borough. Price 15 cts.

Also, the Pamphlet of which the above is a defence, by the same author, containing 112 pages. Price 25 cents. Dec'r 16

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Flora, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

Petition for Partition of Land

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against said Defendants, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in December, 1845.
90] J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, *vs.* Angus McRae and wife Flora, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

PETITION FOR SALE AND DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the Court that the Defendants, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1845.
90] J. McLAURIN.

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25 BBLS. half bbls. and boxes of B[illegible] CRACKERS, Lemon and Soda BIS-CUIT, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22, 1845. 90-tf

10 HHDS. prime MOLASSES, for sale [illegible]
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

10 DOZEN fine Old White Port WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' and TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANACS for sale single, or in quantities, by
E. J. HALE.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is [illegible] It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effects, as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the Blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in scrofula, nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in [illegible] It exercises a controling influence in liver complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies in a remarkable manner the great medicinal value of Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection:

NEW YORK, July 10, 18[illegible]

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small blotches on different parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quantities of pus, forming ulcers, which soon ate small holes down to the very bone. My sufferings were intense. I consulted the most eminent physicians in this city, with but very little benefit. During the winter I would get some better, but when spring came I returned as bad as ever and I felt convinced in my own mind that it would be impossible for me to live another summer after suffering as much as I did the last, but the Lord has spared me from one year to another until I at last heard of your Sarsaparilla. For about four months previous to taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not sleep but a little while at a time, either day or night, and at times it seemed as though I should die with pain and for the want of sleep. I dreaded the return of night, being obliged to sit up most of the time, and frequently on retiring to rest, I thought my children would find me dead in the morning. After I commenced using the Sarsaparilla, and before I had quite taken the third bottle, I awoke in the night, and feeling no pain, I thought I was dead, and resolved in my mind to rise up and see if I had any strength. Finding no difficulty in doing so, and after sitting up a short time, I became sensible I felt much better and I continued to improve until there is now not a pain about me, while before it seemed as if my joints would part with pain.— My appetite and strength increased and I was soon able to attend to my domestic duties, and now the ulcers are all healed, and my general health and strength are fully restored, all of which I ascribe to the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your obliged friend, SARAH ELLISON,
No. 70 Norfolk street.

The following statement is from a gentleman who is one of the first Druggists in the city of Providence, and from his extensive knowledge of medicines of every kind, and his experience of the effects of Sands's Sarsaparilla, his opinion is one of peculiar value to the afflicted.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—I speak experimentally when I say that this medicine is far more effectual in the cure of chronic or acute rheumatism than any other preparation I have ever tested. Having endured extreme suffering at times within the last five years from repeated attacks of inflammatory or acute Rheumatism, I have recently used Sands' Sarsaparilla with the happiest success; my health is now better than it has been for many months past, my appetite is good, and my strength is rapidly returning. I attribute this happy change entirely to the use of this potent medicine. Feeling a deep sympathy with those who are afflicted with this most tormenting and painful complaint, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending to such the use of this valuable specific. Having the most entire confidence in the medicine and skill of Drs. Sands, I was induced thereby to try the effects of their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of many others commendatory of its invaluable properties, unknown to and unsolicited by the Messrs. Sands.

CHARLES DYER, Jr.
Druggist and Apothecary,
40 & 42 Westminster-st. Providence, R. I.
Feb. 15, 1845.

BALTIMORE, June 19, 18[illegible]

Messrs SANDS—Gents: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your life preservative Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year [illegible] with a scrofulous affection on my upper lip and continuing upward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed, which caused an unceasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and sufferings at this time that I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians in the city, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air, but this, like other remedies, did no good; the disease continued gradually to increase until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this city, Dr. Jas. A. Reed, 6 bottles; and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feelings of joy and gratitude I remain your friend, DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know further particulars will find me at my residence in Front street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.
DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement.
JOHN CLOUD,
Justice of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton-street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.
October 1, 1845 79-tf